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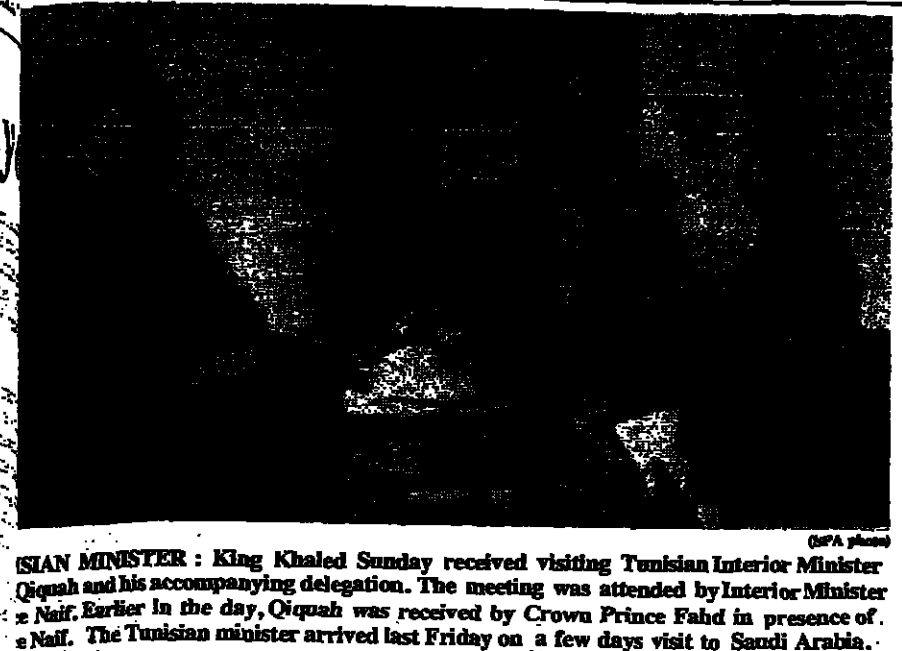
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ISRAELI MINISTER: King Khalid Sunday received visiting Tunisian Interior Minister Qasbi and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by Interior Minister Naif. Earlier in the day, Qasbi was received by Crown Prince Fahd in presence of Naif. The Tunisian minister arrived last Friday on a few days visit to Saudi Arabia.

As new summit approaches May 26 haunts M.E. peace

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP) — U.S. President Jimmy Carter resorts again to diplomacy this week in an effort to re the outstanding foreign policy of his administration, the David peace process.

He will be host to President Anwar Sadat for three days of discussions. Next week, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin will meet with Carter for a three-way summit along the lines of the Camp David meeting was scheduled. American and Egyptian officials say that meeting could occur later.

Timing over the summit talks is the May 26 date "for completion of a plan to autonomy to the West Bank and Gaza in three phases envisioned by the Camp David process. The three leaders set the goal for themselves when they signed the Israel peace treaty last year.

But, Egypt and Israel, with the help of U.S. mediators, have not come close to ending their difficult and bitter differences now to deal with the two territories,

He visits Kuwait

JEDDAH, April 6 (SPA) — Arab League Secretary General Chadi Kibbi left for Kuwait Sunday after a four-day visit for talks with King Khalid and senior officials.

King okays salaries for employees

JEDDAH, April 6 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd has ratified a number of decisions adopted by the Civil Service Board. The decisions concern Saudi and foreign civil services employees.

According to the decisions, all expatriate employees excepting teachers may be granted a casual leave — on compassionate grounds without deduction of salary. However, the leave which should not exceed ten days — will be deducted from employee's annual, regular leave. The order of the leave must be taken in block. According to the decision, no travel to and from his home country can be issued to an employee on leave.

At the same time, the board made it clear that as far as expatriates are concerned, the salaries stated in their contract of employment shall be the basis of their pay. This will be even if the pay is lower than those in the government salary scales for the same jobs. The decision, however, will cover those whose contracts were entered after the provisions of the statute into effect on 1/7/1399H in case their contracts are still needed.

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Government system explained

RIYADH, April 6 — The planned basic system of government is a question of writing down some of the practices that already exist, Interior Minister Prince Naif said in an interview Sunday with *As-Sayra* Al-Awsat.

"I hope that it will never be thought of as a constitution because the constitution of the Kingdom is the Holy Koran," Prince Naif said. "It regulates all matters. The system of government or any other system such as the Shoura Council (consultative council) emanates from the Islamic Sharia."

Elaborating on the government system currently being planned, the prince said the system will define all existing regulations.

Initially members of the Shoura Council will be nominated, but this will change as the system evolves through use. It will be headquartered in Riyadh and composed of men selected according to qualifications of specific areas.

"Nobody in Saudi Arabia can say, 'This is my area and this is my country.' We can find a citizen from Assir living in Najran and this happens very often. It seems to me that capability and efficiency are what is needed in any state body. No doubt the Shoura Council has to include promising capacities," Prince Naif said.

Prince Naif denied rumors that government reorganizations are motivated by



the attack on the Holy Haram.

He said that the drafting of a basic system of government, the creation of a consultative council and the regulation of firearms were planned by the late King Faisal and continued by King Khalid when he ascended the throne.

Incidents similar to the siege of the Holy Haram are spontaneous and have nothing to do with major government decisions, he said.

He warned that the statute or basic system of government should not be considered a constitution; it is just a codification of current practice and its articles will be derived from the Holy Koran. The same applies to the consultative council.

The reform will include a provincial system to lessen centralization and give more power to the governors, but Prince Naif said the committee was still drafting the statutes and it was premature to talk about details.

Gulf countries' coordination to defend

Oman-Aden talks hailed

JEDDAH, April 6 — Oman's ambassador to the Kingdom, Sheikh Ibrahim bin Hamad Al Harithi, said Sunday he welcomed the proposed meeting between foreign ministers of Oman and South Yemen.

He said his country was anxious for friendly relations with all Arab states to maintain solidarity, especially in the Arabian Peninsula.

Harithi said he had not been officially informed of the meeting, announced by Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Saturday. Sheikh Sabah said the two governments had agreed to send their foreign ministers to a meeting to be held probably in Kuwait.

Kuwait and other Arabian Peninsula countries have been mediating the dispute between Oman and South Yemen which had hindered diplomatic relations between them since South Yemen's independence in 1967.

South Yemen supported the Popular Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arab Gulf against Sultan Qaboos.

Sheikh Sabah expressed hopes that the projected meeting would lead to a solution of the problems between the two countries.

Harithi said Oman was eager to improve relations with South Yemen and extend its hand of friendship if the talks dealt with the establishment of diplomatic relations.

"When Sultan Qaboos came to power he formed a committee of friendship and offered to send it to Aden to discuss outstanding problems, but Aden would not receive it," he said.

The conflict between Oman and the front continued intermittently for nine years. During that time Oman sought and received Iranian military assistance which pacified Dhofar and drove the rebels beyond the border. The front ended in December 1975 when the Sultan officially announced the restoration of peace and security in the country.

"At present, Oman is one of the most peaceful countries in the world," Harithi said.

Meanwhile, it was announced in Muscat that the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Oais Zawawi received the Saudi Arabian ambassador Sheikh Muhammad Al Mulaq and discussed bilateral relations and the present situation in the Middle East.



Yasser Arafat

sources in Khalkhali's entourage as saying he would try to work out a Shiite-Palestinian formula for durable peaceful coexistence during his current meetings in Beirut.

Iran, became a staunch ally of the Palestinians after the downfall of the monarchy last year.

Before driving to Beirut, Khalkhali made a visit to the Syrian border town of Koneitra, which suffered heavy destruction during the 1976 war.

Official Syrian sources said Khalkhali wrote in the protocol book at Koneitra's city hall: "The Iranian revolution will utilize its entire potential for the Liberation of occupied Arab land, including Jerusalem."

By Afghan fighters Power plant destroyed

ISLAMABAD, April 6 (AFP) — Muslim freedom fighters destroyed a power plant in Parwan province south of Kabul, plunging the town of Ghorband into darkness, the Islamic Insani said Sunday.

During the night-time attack two days ago, the Muslims killed one security guard and captured three Soviet-made guns, insurgent sources said. It was not immediately clear how long the town was without electricity.

Another group of Muslims fighting in nearby Samangan province attacked a Russian convoy and seized supplies destined for Soviet troops, the sources said.

But, they added, infuriated Soviet soldiers backed by Afghan army troops "reacted strongly" and attacked the Muslim stronghold in the area, destroying many villages by air raids.

The Muslims claimed that in several hours of fighting they brought down two Russian helicopter gunships and killed "some Soviet troops."

In Nangarhar province, Muslim fighters destroyed Saragi bridge on the main Jalalabad highway leading to Turkham on the Pakistan border, Herbi Islami Afghanistan said. It said destruction of the bridge has impeded the movement of Soviet troops.

The Muslims also burned down three government buildings being used as "Communist training centers" in Samarkhel town in the same province, the insurgents said.

They said several school buildings are being used for military and other purposes by Soviet troops.

Meanwhile, Abdul Ghani Ashi, secretary general of the Red Crescent and Red Cross Society reported the Soviet Union has used poisonous gases and combustible materials against the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries.

He said the secretariat has appealed to the International Red Cross Committee to work for the enforcement of Geneva agreements and protocols in connection with the ban on the use of combustible materials. He added that the secretariat was trying to learn why the committee remains silent over the matter.

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass reported a meeting between Afghan leader Babrak Karmal and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmirca Peoli, who was offered to mediate between Afghanistan and neighboring Pakistan.

Tass said the two men discussed matters of mutual interest, but gave no details.

Iranian leader to see Arafat

BEIRUT, April 6 (AP) — Iran's Revolutionary Council member Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali arrived in Beirut Sunday on a visit to Lebanon and talks with Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Khalkhali, who headed Iran's Revolutionary Court until he was recently elected for parliament, drove in from Damascus after a three-day visit to Syria.

Palestinian sources here said Khalkhali met with Arafat shortly after his arrival and then embarked on a series of conferences with religious and political leaders of Lebanon's Muslim Shiite community, the nation's largest single sect.

Reports in the Syrian press said Khalkhali, a confidant of Iran's leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, would use his influence to dispel a strain between Lebanese Shiites and the Palestinians.

Thousands of Shiite families have fled their homes in southern Lebanon because of Palestinian commando clashes with Israel and Israeli-backed right-wing Christian militias in border regions in the last three years.

The plight of the refugees caused a Shiite-Palestinian strain.

Reports in Damascus newspapers quoted

Israel wants U.S. oil under emergency pact

TEL AVIV, April 6 (AP) — An Israeli newspaper has quoted Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai as saying he had asked the United States to supply oil to Israel under an emergency agreement signed in 1977.

Israeli officials three weeks ago denied a report that Israel would seek to have the agreement activated.

According to the latest report in Friday's editions of the English-language *Jerusalem Post*, Mordechai said he was asking Washington to implement the agreement to free Israel from dependence on the spot market.

Israel gets 45 per cent of its oil on the spot market. It gets the rest from Egyptian wells in the Sinai and from other foreign sources.

The agreement, attached to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, provides for an American oil supply guarantee for 15 years. It had been estimated that the amount of oil Israel would need is roughly equivalent to 0.6 per cent of America's annual requirements.

The agreement was made to ease Israel's reluctance to give up its Sinai oil fields to Egypt, Israel captured the Sinai from Egypt during the 1967 Middle East war.

According to newspaper reports, Israel and the United States disagree about the meaning of the agreement. The Israelis claim they can implement the U.S. obligation any time. The Americans say they are obliged to supply oil only if Israel cannot get fuel elsewhere.

Israeli and U.S. energy officials are to meet here at the end of this month to try to work out the reported disagreement. Last month, Mordechai denied a report by the *Yedioth Ahronot* newspaper that Israel had told the U.S. government it planned to put the agreement into effect.

The main reason for Israel's decision to put the agreement into effect, the paper said, is the need to establish a long-term guaranteed oil supply at a time when the United States is not facing a shortage. Israel also reportedly wants to buy oil from the United States at lower prices than on the spot market.

The *Yedioth Ahronot* report also speculated that the government decision was aimed at testing the reliability of the American commitment to Israel. "There is suspicion in Jerusalem that at the critical moment, America will not uphold the oil agreement. For that reason, it was decided to put America to the test now," the newspaper said.

U.S. congressional delegation touring Mideast

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 6 — Members of a congressional committee with legislative responsibility for U.S. defense commitments are on a fact-finding swing through the Middle East.

The delegation from the House of Representatives armed services committee will visit six countries including Saudi Arabia, to get "first-hand knowledge of the situation in the region," a committee spokesman said.

In addition to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Pakistan and Turkey, the delegation will visit Oman and Somalia, where the United States is negotiating for access rights to military facilities.

Before leaving Washington last week, committee chairman Melvin Price (Democrat, Illinois) said in a statement: "Our trip is particularly timely in view of the president's recent declaration of U.S. strategic interests in the Indian Ocean area, and on-going negotiations concerning U.S. access rights in a number of littoral states."

He also said the delegation will be seeking the views of heads of state of other countries in the Middle East about the use of bases by

U.S. military forces.

Meanwhile, a high-level defense official emphasized here this week that U.S. Indian Ocean policy needs a "firm foundation in military potential" and said the planned facilities in Oman, Kenya and Somalia are a "key component of that military foundation."

As part of the beefed up U.S. military presence in the region, Robert W. Komer, under-secretary of defense, also confirmed that the U.S. will station Americans in the three countries.

Heart attack kills Egypt defense aide

CAIRO, April 6 (AP) — Gen. Mahmoud Abdel Monem, the commander of the Egyptian Air Force and deputy minister of defense, died of a heart attack early Sunday, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

The 54-year-old general had been head of the air force for the past six years, and had apparently always enjoyed good health, the agency said.

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Talks center on private development

Investors to meet Arab businessmen

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, April 6 — Officials of the Arab Investment Company are due to hold a meeting with Saudi Arabian businessmen Tuesday to discuss ways of supporting private sector projects in the country, a company spokesman said.

Speaking to *Arab News* Sunday, officials of the company, which is made up of 15 Arab governments, said the projects to be studied will aim at fulfilling the objectives of the company. The objectives include setting up and helping to set up development schemes in the Arab world.

The company was formed in July 1974 with a capital of \$ 300 million contributed by the member governments especially "to promote Arab resources and the development of technology." It also aims for creating employment opportunities and encouraging inter-Arab economic relationships. The company provides capital to both the public and private sectors in the member countries.

This will be the second meeting of its kind. The first one was held in the Eastern Province.

The company, according to officials, receives requests for project aid from the member governments and "in some ways we

take a course similar to that taken by the Islamic Development Bank." The bank is made up of 42 Islamic governments and offers aid without interest. The bank takes part of the profits arising from a completed project and from financing trade deals between member countries.

So far it has assisted in the financing of a sugar refining plant in Sudan, which is under construction; a glass making factory in Jordan; a cellulose plant for paper manufacturing in Morocco and the Saudi Hotels and Resort Areas Corporation in Riyadh.

Tuesday's meeting will be held at the Kandara Palace hotel here.

'Talks promote cooperation'

Argentine experts discuss Saudi agriculture

By Farook Laqman

JEDDAH, April 6 — The current visit by an Argentine agricultural delegation is a continuation of the "practical dialogue begun by Argentine and Saudi agriculture ministers earlier this year, according to an Argentine agriculture minister.

Speaking to *Arab News* Sunday, Jorge Zorreguieta said there is a "considerable scope for useful and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries."

Zorreguieta arrived in Riyadh Saturday, leading a large delegation of Argentine experts. He held talks with Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman Solaim, who also is acting

minister of agriculture in the absence of Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Al-Sheikh. Argentine delegation includes the director of the Argentine Institute of Agricultural Technology, the acting president of the Argentine Grain Authority, and a director of the Argentine Meat Board. Also in the delegation are 15 businessmen representing various areas of agricultural production, industry and trading — especially from the meat packing, exporting enterprises, firms marketing fruit juices, cereals, rice, tobacco, vegetable fats, oils.

"The purpose of this particular visit is to proceed further along the lines of cooperation both at the official and at the private

levels that were identified for action last year," Zorreguieta said. As one of the largest producers and exporters of foodstuffs in the world, Argentina believes there is still room for increasing its trade with Saudi Arabia.

Zorreguieta said the delegation was impressed and encouraged by the reception in Riyadh and is planning to visit several businesses and farms to learn first-hand the progress made in agriculture. It also will review plans for further Saudi development where Argentina can help. The delegation will visit Qassim, Kharij and Hama, as well as institutes, stations and grain silos. They also will spend a few days in Jeddah later this week.

While in Riyadh, the delegation might sign a tentative agreement for technical cooperation — particularly in the development of pastures, food production, animal husbandry and red meat production.

Last June, Dr. Al-Sheikh visited Argentina, becoming the first Saudi Arabian minister to visit that country. He was returning a visit by Argentine Trade Commissioner Tomas de Estrada, who said then that he was interested in sharing agricultural experience with Saudi Arabia.

Estrada and his colleagues suggested establishing various joint ventures in fields "where we believe we excel." These included foodstuffs and agro-industrial projects based on locally available raw materials.

The Argentinians said then that their country could provide "intermediate technology" that does not require highly skilled labor to operate.

Medical schools sign agreement

DENVER, April 6 (SPA) — Riyadh University signed an agreement Saturday for cooperation with the American University of Colorado Medical School. The agreement was signed by Dr. Mansour Al-Turki, rector of Riyadh University and Dr. Berne Johnson, president of University of Colorado.

Under the agreement the American university will provide teaching staff and technicians to Riyadh University. The Medical School faculty of Colorado will help improve the curriculum offered by the faculty of medicine of Riyadh.

The agreement includes cooperation in

BRIEFS

RIYADH, April 6 (SPA) — The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare has decided to extend the validity of work permits given to North Yemenis from one year to four. The extension was necessary to ease the pressure on the ministry's offices in the country.

RIYADH, April 6 (SPA) — Tunisian Interior Minister Idris Qiqah and his delegation Sunday visited the Internal Security Force College in Riyadh. Qiqah inspected the divisions of the college and discussed present and future plans.

BAHA, April 6 (SPA) — The Education Department of Baha began Saturday an educational campaign for Islamic guidance and eradication of illiteracy. The campaign will continue for 100 days and aims at eradication of illiteracy among bedouins and guide them to the Islamic teachings in addition to agricultural, health and social education instructions. The campaign has been organized by the Ministries of Education, Health, Agriculture and Water, and Labor and Social Affairs.

JEDDAH, April 6 (SPA) — The fourth conference for comprehensive secondary schools continued its meetings Sunday. The present curriculum for comprehensive secondary schools was reviewed and assessments were made in some subjects taught in these schools, during the session. The conference discussed the possibility of adding some subjects. A committee was formed to study the present curricula and work to develop them. The committee is to begin meeting immediately after the end of the conference. The conference opened Saturday and will last one week.

WEATHER

Temperature will rise in the western and north-western regions.

Cumulus clouds will thicken in the western and south-western highlands. Winds will be easterly to north-easterly in the eastern, central and northern regions. They will be moderate, but occasionally active causing sand haze.

Seas will be moderate. Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	39	22
Jeddah	33	22
Riyadh	31	19
Dhahran	30	22
Medina	37	23
Taif	31	15
Jizan	35	27
Hail	28	16
Turaif	28	10
Qaisumah	31	17
Sulayyil	35	22
Abha	27	13

Kingdom praised for assistance

Abdullah meets Lebanese leader

RIYADH, April 6 (SPA) — Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah Sunday received Walid Jumblatt, head of the Lebanese progressive party and the accompanying delegation. Talks dealt with the situation in Lebanon, particularly the condi-

tions in the South. They also dealt with A. affairs.

Jumblatt arrived here Sunday. He was received at the airport by Ibrahim Al-Jadaid, Foreign Ministry undersecretary for administrative affairs and representative of the Rof Protocol.

Prince reviews agricultural fund

RIYADH, April 6 (SPA) — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Sunday met the president of the International Fund for Agricultural Development Abdul Mohsen Al-Sudairi, during which they reviewed the achievements and programs of the fund.

Sudairi is touring several countries of the region to explain the achievements of the

fund during the first period of its formation and discuss renewal of the funds incomes for the coming three years.

The president of IFAD expressed pleasure for the results of his talks with the officials met on his tour. IFAD is the latest agency of the United Nations and is concerned with agricultural financing in under-developed countries.

Fertilizer firm grants prizes

DAMMAM, April 6 (SPA) — The Saudi Fertilizers Company (SAFCO) Sunday gave SR1.7 million in prizes to the suppliers of organic fertilizer in the agricultural areas of the Kingdom.

Safco's Director General Ahmed Kidwai, who stated this said that 26,000 tons of fer-

tilizers were sold during 1979/80 as opposed to 13,000 tons in the year preceding.

He said the use of fertilizer next year was expected to rise to nearly 40,000 tons with further increase in the future. He added that the Ministry of Agriculture and Water was going ahead with its plans to achieve self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

Kingdom to promote Islamic affair

RIYADH, April 6 (SPA) — The Saudi delegation to the forthcoming Islamic Foreign Minister's Conference in Islamabad will be carrying with it an important working paper on Islamic affairs, according to Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal.

The prince was quoted by *Al-Jazirah* Saturday as saying the delegation will partici-

pate actively in the conference debates, but he did not disclose the contents of the paper.

In reply to a question about his forthcoming Gulf tour, Prince Saud said "nothing prevents the exchange of visits between officials of the area to foster cooperation and coordination. This is a natural outcome of strong natural relations among those countries."

Fourth education conference open

JEDDAH, April 6 (SPA) — The director general of education in the Western Region, Dr. Abdullah Muhammad Al-Zaid, Saturday opened the Fourth Conference of Comprehensive Secondary Schools in the Kingdom.

Dr. Zaid said in the opening statement that experiments for comprehensive secondary schools in the Kingdom were successful and praised the government's efforts to improve education.

He explained that the situation of com-

prehensive schools educationally and socially and the possibility of expanding in comprehensive system to cover all regions replacing the ordinary secondary schools.

The conference discussed decisions and recommendations of the third conference comprehensive secondary schools held in Dammam last year.

The conference is attended by educational general directors and other education officials including the secondary schools education of the Ministry of Education.

PRAYER TIMES

MONDAY	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	4:55	6:13	12:30	3:54	6:40	8:10
Medina	4:43	6:07	12:31	3:59	6:43	8:13
Nejd	3:23	5:43	12:01	3:28	6:12	7:42

Saudi Comment

By Abdul Aziz Al-Tamimi
Al Bilad

Education is one of the main concerns of the government as it provides a positive course toward the development of active energies in the country. It develops strength in our children on the basis of spiritual and religious values, and they get to know the significance of self-reliance.

Educational progress in the country through the last decade has kept pace with ambitious development plans in the fields of industry and economy, while attention has been focused on the preparation of domestic programs in education and administration to bring success to the country's development plans.

With a view to achieving the objectives set

by the government, it almost was inevitable to prepare a comprehensive study on education from the elementary stage to advanced education in different branches of the sciences.

A conference of education directors and experts, now being held in Jeddah, aims at developing the all-inclusive school programs. It also will assess the experiment so it can be popularized in the future as the modern method of education. The conference is expected to produce positive results that will be applicable while introducing all-inclusive schools in place of secondary schools presently in the country.

We hope the positive resolutions of the conference will be at the level of the great educational strides now being made in the country, and will contribute in making the educational progress better than ever before.



NEW BLUEBIRD: The new turbocharged Datsun 1800 Bluebird will be introduced on the local market shortly following its successful launching in Japan March 31. Late last year, Nissan Motor Company, represented in Jeddah by Siraj Zahran and Company launched the turbocharged Nissan Cedric Gloria (Datsun 200C) series.

New Datsun to hit local market

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, April 6, — A local Datsun representative announced it soon will begin marketing the new Datsun 1800 Bluebird turbocharged economy car.

Siraj Zahran said the 1800 will be Nissan Motor Company's most luxurious car yet to enter the Saudi Arabian market.

Nissan recently released sales figures for its new Datsun Bluebird series, pointing out that the Bluebird has been the leading small car on the domestic Japanese market for the last three months.

Sales in February reached 18,532 units, surpassing January figures by more than 5,000 units. Nissan said sales in March are expected to pass the February sales rate.

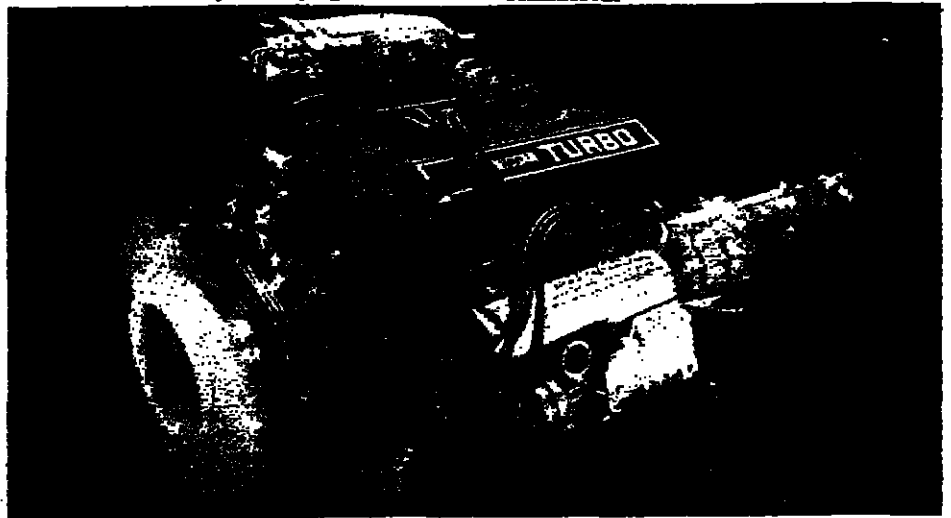
Nissan made a comprehensive changeover in the Datsun Bluebird series in November 1979 to enhance appearance and improve gas mileage. In its newly released Datsun 1800 turbocharged Bluebird, Nissan has improved fuel economy and reduced noise levels and exhaust emissions by modifying the tradi-

tional turbocharging design. In a turbocharged engine, exhaust gases are passed through a turbine, which provides high-density compressed air to the engine. The resulting pressurized air/fuel mixture provides greater power and higher torque than conventional engines.

In the past, turbochargers were used on sports cars with large, high-compression engines to increase high-speed performance. Nissan said this type of turbocharging results in poor gas mileage, so it has introduced what it calls the "Street Turbo."

Other modifications in the Bluebird series include modifications in the transmission and gear ratios to further improve gas mileage, a three-way catalyst exhaust system to reduce exhaust emissions, and a noise reduction system added to both the air intake and exhaust systems.

Nissan said sales targets for the turbocharged Bluebird on the Japanese market are expected to reach 1,000 units per month, but overseas sales currently are not being considered.



ENGINE: The Bluebird Z18E-T (Turbo) engine

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As committees work on final details

Airport officials prepare for landing

By Alan Kenney

JEDDAH, April 6 — A transition program to acquaint members of the private and government sectors has been initiated by airport officials as plans for opening the new Jeddah International Airport enter the glide path and prepare for a landing.

Col. Saeed Amin, head of the International Airports Project, gives January 1981 as the start up period for the new airport. Until then, the transition program is the key to the project's smooth changeover from the old airport.

The start of the transition program is a major landmark activity taking place, since the schedule is six to eight months before the opening date," Amin told Arab News.

Amin said the objectives of the transition program are to acquaint future users with the airport, acquaint the users with the present status in construction and show future tenants of the airport facilities what the airport authorities expect of them and their own plans.

For the rest of this week the airport authorities will be giving tours and lectures to members of airlines, security enforcement, local government and others involved in the future of the airport's functioning.

After the initial meetings, the various sectors will be broken down and assigned to committees. The committees will meet on a regular basis to work out details and iron out operational problems before the opening of the airport.

According to Amin, the committees will receive updated computer reports specifying the status of progress in preparations. The computer reports will be an analysis of various data that businesses themselves will turn in regarding dates, times and items of transfer from the old airport to the new.

Currently, the airport authority constantly is feeding information into computers. The information deals with current status of construction and other details that is analyzed and studied by two operations rooms within the airport facility.

The efforts also involve the municipality, Amin added. Every aspect of transferring the operations from the old airport to the new facility is being considered. "Coordination is a major part of the program. I can't put enough emphasis on this," Amin said.

The airlines representatives, airport officials and government officials will continue their dialogues, hash out their problems present data and analyze feedback and work to smooth out wrinkles until 48 hours prior to the opening, when an all out effort will be implemented to put in final touches.

The new Jeddah Airport is billed as not only the world's newest international airport, but also the largest. The airport covers an area of 105 square kilometers, said to be twice as big as Manhattan Island and one-and-a-half times as big as John F. Kennedy

airport and O'Hare in Chicago.

The airport also expresses the Kingdom's continued interest in providing for pilgrims making their holy trek to Mecca. The most impressive of structures is the Haj terminal. The facility, designed by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill of New York and Chicago, is projected to handle 80,000 pilgrims a day and occupies an area of about 370 acres.

New Jeddah International Airport is being built by 11,000 workers from 35 nations. The project is a joint venture with the Construction Managers being Saudi Arabian Parsons and Daniel International (Saudi Arabia). The project is being constructed in two phases. The facilities under phase one include the North and South terminals, and air cargo terminal, 1-1011 repair hangar, a food service building, fueling systems, and Royal Pavilion.

Phase two, which will begin after the airport starts operation, is to include the Haj terminal, a 747 hangar, Saudia maintenance and overhaul base, hospital and quarantine station and construction of the Royal Saudi Air Force Base.

Amin said the Haj terminal will not go into operation until the airport authority is able to see how the other facilities run and can iron out whatever wrinkles occur. "We want to be sure of the safety of the people coming to Haj. This is a serious matter and we want smooth operations for Haj as well as good security," he said.

The airport has already received a category three rating, which approves it for use for all



Col. Saeed Amin

aircraft. Flight testing is to begin soon.

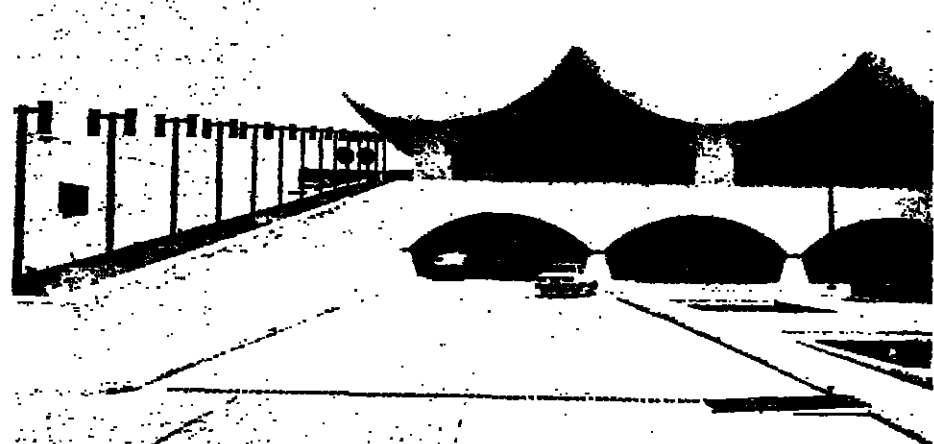
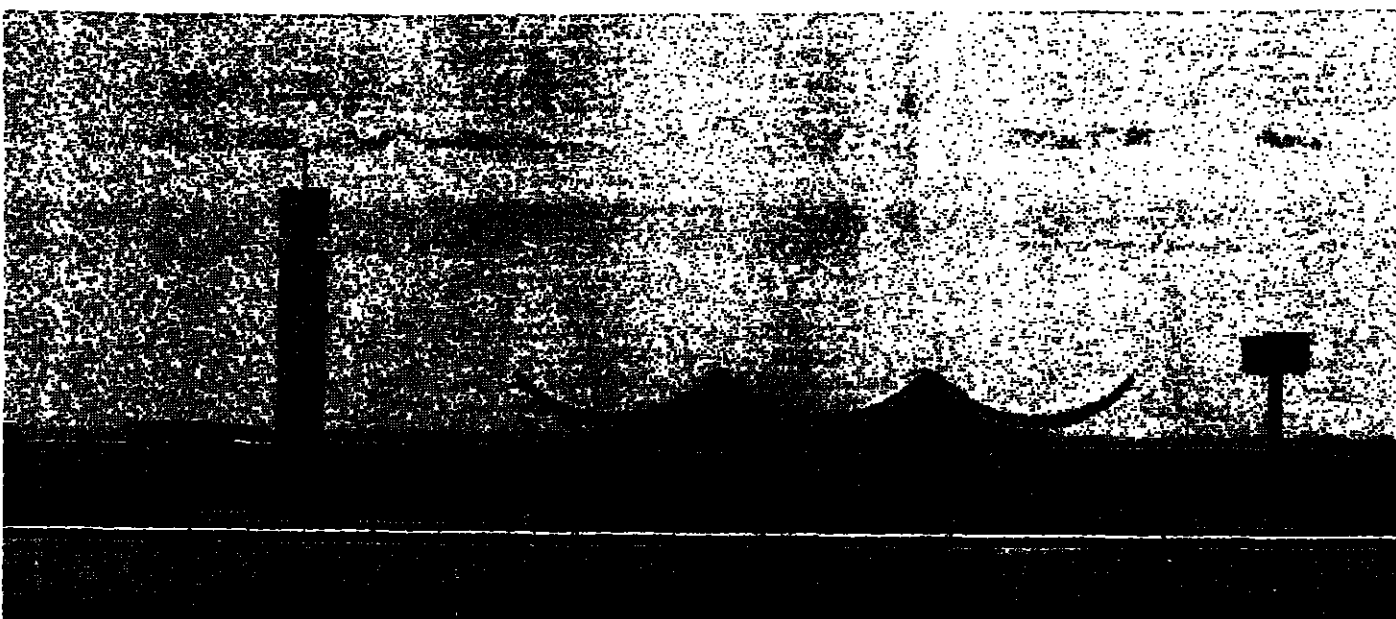
The plans for the airport are complex, and the system will rely on the efficient coordination and planning among the airport authority, government and private sectors. Already during recent tours of the facility several businessmen have grumbled their complaints and observations about shortcomings.

But as one airport official said, "This is why we have the committee meetings and the interaction. So far we have a general overview of the entire plan. Now we have to work out the details and modifications."



(Photos by Muhammad Nash)

Haj Terminal: Shown here is the Haj terminal under construction. Each Haj terminal consists of five modules. Each module has two aircraft gates and is an independent terminal with bag claim and passenger processing facilities. Each has 21 tents, three rows of seven each. The terminal can accommodate 8,000 persons a day in each of the 10 Haj modules. Total of up to 80,000 a day. The facility has the world's largest fabric roof—510 square meters of fiberglass materials coated with teflon.



TERMINALS: The Haj terminal is one of three terminals. The South and North terminals will both carry their individual functions. The South terminal will serve both domestic and international flights of Saudia, the national airline. The North terminal will be exclusively for international flag airline carriers. Shown here is the South terminal. Mobile lounges will transfer passengers from terminals to aircraft operations buildings on the aircraft runway aprons.



SAUDI PUBLIC TRANSPORT COMPANY ANNOUNCES FOUR NEW JEDDAH BUS ROUTES

SERVING INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, HAIL ST., MEDINA RD. AND BANI MALIK

9 APRIL 1980



ROUTE 5

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE AND QUARANTINE CLINIC (MAHJAR)

Starts from inside the Industrial Estate to Quarantine Street then Northwards along (Mahjar) Quarantine St. to Television Building — Al-Sabeal then Westwards along Prince Fahd St. to Al-Hindaweya, turns left along King Faisal St. to Bab Sharif Area, then Eastwards to the Public Hospital — Police Station — Ibn Mahfouz Mosque — Junk Souk Heraj and ends in Bab Mecca Square near by the Lion. When returning it runs along Bab Mecca St. to Asia Hotel — Ba Khashab Building — Al-Bay'a Square — King Abdel Aziz St. — Bab Sharif, turns Southwards along Prince Fahd St. to Al-Sabeal, then Southwards to Television Building — Quarantine (Mahjar) Rd. to Industrial Estate.

ROUTE 6

AL ROUWACE

Route starts from near the Sands Hotel to Hail St., then southwards by the Algerian Embassy and British Embassy — Hamra Palace and American Embassy and Al-Rouwace district, then to Caravan shopping Centre, then turns to the East to Medina Rd. passing by Redec Plaza then Medina Rd. and Southwards along Medina Rd. to Ittihad Sports Club — Al-Kutbi Station — Al-Jawhara Building — Al-Bay'a Square — King Abdel Aziz St. — Bab Sharif — Public Hospital — Junk Souk (Heraj), Ibn Mahfouz Mosque and ends in Bab Mecca Square by the Lion. When returning it runs to the North to Asia Hotel, Ba Khashab Building — Al-Bay'a Square — Medina Rd. in the same direction to Al-Rouwace — American Embassy to the Sands Hotel.

ROUTE 7:

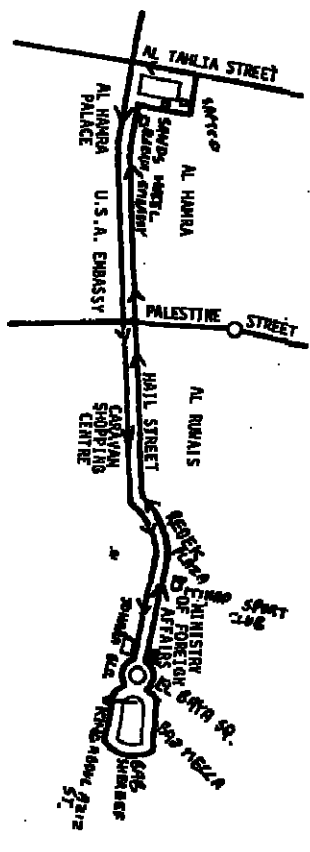
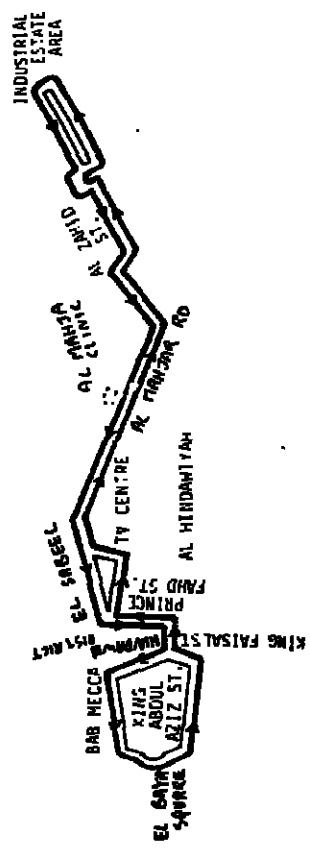
MEDINA ROAD:

Route starts from near Queen's Building on King Abdel Aziz St. Southwards onto Al-Mou'asasa St. then northwards across King Faisal St. (Gold Market) passing by Kabil Souk, Baha El Din Hotel then heads onto Al-Bay'a Square — Medina Rd. and continues its Northerly direction to end at Al-Salama district across from Kodak Building and returns via the same route from the opposite direction. To Queen's Building. (Due to construction works at the end of Medina Rd. the route will temporarily reach as far as Al-Tahla St. intersection. To be continued to its planned destination on completion of current construction).

ROUTE II

BANI MALIK

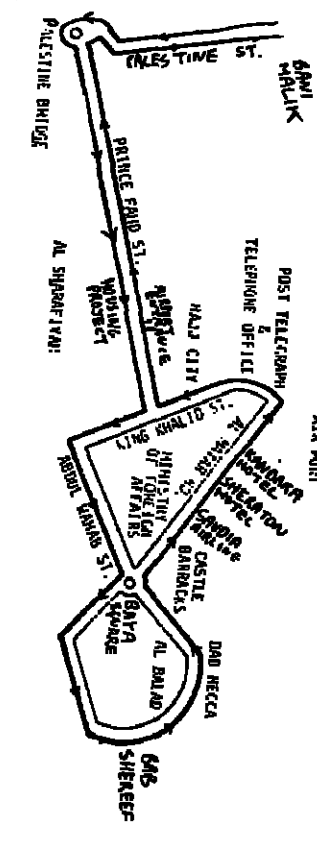
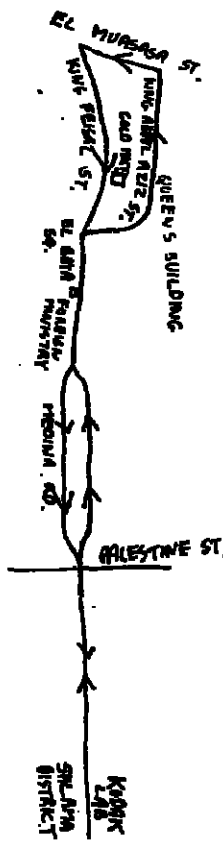
The route starts from inside the Al Nuzla area in Bani Malik and heads West to Palestine Rd. It turns Southwards under Palestine Bridge to Prince Fahd St. — Al-Iskan Buildings — Airport (Matar) to Al-Sharafiya St. then to Mohamad Ibn Abdel Wahab St. to Al-Bay'a Square — King Abdel Aziz St. — Bab Sharif — Public Hospital — Junk Souk (Heraj) — Ibn Mahfouz Mosque to end in Bab Mecca near by the Lion. Returning, it runs Northwards to Bab Mecca St. — Asia Hotel, Bakashab Building, Al-Bay'a Square, Airport Street, Saudia Building — Sheraton Hotel — Al-Kandara Palace Hotel — Old Airport, then to Air Pilgrims' City and turns left on to Prince Fahd St. to the Airport — Al-Iskan Buildings — Palestine Rd. Bani Malik.



The Saudi Public Transport Company thanks the kind public for their enthusiastic and encouraging response since Jeddah Bus Service started on 20 Feb, 1980. These four new routes will soon be followed by even more new routes to serve the whole city.

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1. The fare on all routes is one Riyal.
2. The front door and front section of the bus is for ladies only.
3. The bus stops only at designated bus stops.
4. Buses operate every ten minutes between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 12:00 midnight.
5. Passengers are reminded that smoking is prohibited on buses and are asked to help keep buses tidy.
6. The company welcomes any suggestions and enquiries. Please address to box 7830 or phone 672828 Ext. 207 between 10:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m.



President vows

Chad fighting continues until 'winner' emerges

N'DJAMENA, April 6 (R) — Chad President Goukouni Oueddei has vowed that his men will continue fighting until a "clear winner" emerges from his bloody power struggle with Defense Minister Hissene Habre.

An estimated 800 persons have been killed and 2,000 wounded since the rival factions began battling for control of this central African capital more than two weeks ago.

Speaking to reporters Saturday in his tiny palace in the city's European quarter, President Goukouni said: "the current round of fighting must end with a clear winner. I cannot have a half-measure solution."

The president, who was flanked by bodyguards carrying Soviet automatic rifles,

blamed his defense minister for starting the fighting in an attempt to overthrow the government.

"Hissene Habre is a handicap to peace and reconciliation in Chad...through his unmeasurable ambition," he said.

President Goukouni was addressing his first press conference on the same day that Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema arrived in N'Djamena to try to mediate in the conflict.

President Goukouni praised the 1,100 French troops in Chad for remaining neutral, but said that when peace returns they would have to leave in conformity with agreements signed in Lagos last year.

In retaliatory move

Iraq expels Iranian diplomat

BEIRUT, April 6 (R) — Iraq Sunday told an Iranian diplomat to leave the country within 24 hours, in retaliation for the expulsion of an Iraqi diplomat from Tehran Saturday, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

Both countries have reduced their embassy staffs to a point just short of severing diplomatic relations.

Iraq minister attacks Iranian oil price policy

BAGHDAD, April 6 (AFP) — In an attack on Iran's oil price policy, Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeb Abdel Kerim has asked members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to unify oil prices.

In an article carried by the *Al Saoura* daily, Kerim stressed the need for OPEC to draw up a long-term strategy and to play a major role in setting up a fairer international economic relations system based on redistribution of the world's wealth.

He said the policy should also favor the economic development of developing countries.

He said OPEC should agree to adjust oil prices according to world inflation and the strength of the dollar so as to protect oil producers' revenue.

The minister said "By fixing its prices with reference to free market prices, Iran is following a short-sighted policy based on current shortages... will risks rebounding on it if supply and demand come into balance again."

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has accused the Iranians of being responsible for a grenade attack last Tuesday in which Iraqi Deputy Premier Sadek Aziz was slightly wounded and two students were killed.

Saturday, Iraqi security police arrested an Iranian whom they said threw grenade at the funeral procession for the two students.

INA named the Iranian diplomat as Manu-jahr Bekedli, a second secretary in the embassy. He had been declared persona non grata, it added.

The head of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary courts, Ayatollah Sadek Khalkhali has rejected allegations of Iranian involvement in the Baghdad grenade attacks and described Hussein as a "butcher killer".

In an escalation of the propaganda war between the two powerful neighbors, INA described the Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini as "a racist lunatic". "They are mad if they want to open fire on Iraq or any other Arab state," the agency said in a political commentary. "If they do so they are looking for their own doom and for an end which no one would enjoy..."

"With our strength based on the unity of the people... We are able to reply with weapons stronger than bombs... When we strike we do not aim at intimidation but strike to teach the enemies the appropriate lesson," INA said.

In separate report, INA said that Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi sent a message to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

He charged Iran with pursuing an aggressive and expansionist policy in the Gulf region and called for the immediate withdrawal of Iranian troops from three Gulf islands.

Ethiopian refugees threaten Sudanese economy

KHARTOUM, April 6 (WP) — Makeshift camps of grass huts and tents stretch as far as eye can see along the main road leading from here to the Red Sea, accommodating a rising tide of refugees from neighboring Ethiopia.

For almost 20 years, Sudan has been besieged by refugees from the wars and revolutions of its neighbors in the south and west. But the exodus from Ethiopia that is still under way has dramatically increased the number of refugees here to nearly 500,000 and threatened the country's economic, social and political stability.

The Sudanese have managed to settle about 42,000 refugees, according to a representative of the U.N. High Commissioner for refugees, said Halim. But, he says, that is "just a drop in the ocean."

While most refugees from Ethiopia stay in camps near the border, a substantial number move west to Sudanese towns and cities, straining municipal and housing facilities to breaking point and contributing to already roaring inflation.

Those who remain in the camp complain of hunger. "We are living like dogs," said one man at Um Guljar camp north of here as he displayed a basket full of white beans. Days of soaking and hours of simmering on scarce firewood had not softened them enough to be edible.

Sudan, is now preparing an appeal to the world community for \$50 million to help settle the refugees.

Most of the new refugees come from Eritrea, Ethiopia's northern province where secessionist forces have been involved in a protracted armed struggle against the government troops.

More than 250,000 Eritreans are estimated to have fled to Sudan. Other Ethiopian groups fighting the pro-Soviet government in Addis Ababa, notably the Tigreans and Oromos tribes of southern Ethiopia, have made their way across the 1,600-mile-long border into Sudan.

Over the years, the government of President Jaafar Numeiry has made a valiant effort to settle the refugees. Some have been given 10 acres of farming land near new villages with reservoirs, roads, schools and clinics. Others have been settled at the edge of Sudan's great state farms of new irrigated land where cotton



REFUGEES: Eritrean refugees in Southern Sudan set up tents donated by Saudi Arabia.

and sorghum are grown and where there is a crying need for workers.

But only one of the half dozen settlements near the eastern border — the complex of villages of Qala En Nahal, with a population of 20,000 farming their own land — has so far become self-sufficient, and that has taken nearly a decade.

More typical are the camps at Khasm El Girba and Um Guljar, both along the road from here to Port Sudan on the Red Sea, that live off world food program donations. Sudanese refugee officials say that in addition to the staple diet of sorghum, oil, salt and milk powder arrive irregularly and in insufficient quantities.

At Um Guljar, tuberculosis has increased over the past year that one of the Eritrean medical assistants, who works at the poorly equipped tiny clinic, described it as "a dying community."

The long time of pot-bellied children and emaciated elderly men assemble each morning at Um Guljar, the worst of all the camps, but illnesses related to malnutrition haunt all the camps.

The refugee doctor in the little grass and bamboo hut at Um Guljar is a medical student with a year to go before he graduates. Earlier hopes of financial aid to finish his studies have been buried under the relentless daily procession of the sick he can sometimes help, but rarely cure. His Ethiopian nurses and medical assistants have left in recent weeks.

Forced passports are on sale throughout

the refugee community, and in desperation the educated are fleeing to West Germany, away from the task of helping the Sudanese administer these camps.

In addition, more than 30,000 United Nations travel documents have been issued legally to the refugees. The majority have gone to the Gulf states to look for work they cannot find in Sudan.

In stark contrast to the sick, hungry, purposeless refugees in the camps and settlements on the eastern border is the Eritrean camp of Solomuna, in the Red Sea desert 10 hours drive by truck south of Port Sudan.

Solomuna has 11,500 inhabitants and no one has left in the 15 months since it was set up. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are children, including 350 orphans under the age of 7. Another 2,000 — mostly men — are handicapped by war injuries.

But in one of the most inhospitable of natural habitats, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front has created a town that is a tribute to the resilience of the human spirit. Everyone works. Tiny children water a tomato plant carefully shaded from the sun by a thorn screen. In the "revolutionary school" the 3,000 boarding children whose parents are in Eritrea sleep in the open. They study science, mathematics and three languages under a hundred teachers with books printed inside Eritrea by the front.

Handicapped men swinging around on crutches make bookcases, cupboards and cooking utensils out of spent Soviet shells

and empty Soviet ammunition boxes captured in Eritrea. They have built rock houses and criss-crossed the walls with wires linked to their electric generator. They make sandals, re-watches, learn to type and paint in horrific pictures of recent Ethiopian history.

In small, crowded community centers back streets in Khartoum and its sister of Omdurman, the Eritrean Front and much smaller Tigrinia Peoples Liberation Front also fight to keep their communities together.

They have organized courses for a literacy for the thousands of unsupported women who have become prostitutes weaving cooperative, dancing, political education. Food and drink are provided by the fronts.

Abdul Rahman El Bashir, Sudanese refugee commissioner, says he is confident that land, work and a rural infrastructure can be provided for the refugees of past background, but much more is needed for the new urban refugees.

"Many of these people are the elite," Bashir said. "We cannot let a whole generation be lost. The English-speaking countries of the world have a moral obligation to help these people."

But as the U.N. said Halim says, "one has yet come up with a solution to the problem of urban refugees — it is still too big and too expensive for any country to handle."

Palestinian hunger strike continues in Chicago jail

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 6 — Palestinian youth Ziyad Abu Eain, held in a Chicago jail for the past seven months, has begun a hunger strike "until death or my release" while his lawyers appeal a court order that he be extradited to Israel for trial on terrorism charges.

Abu Eain, 20, who is being held without bail at Chicago's Metropolitan Correctional Center, telephoned the Washington Bureau of *Arab News* this week to announce his hunger strike and give details of the legal proceedings underway on his behalf. Last December a U.S. federal magistrate ordered that Abu Eain be extradited to Israel to stand trial for alleged involvement in a bomb attack in Tiberias on May 14, 1979.

Abu Eain insists he is innocent of the charges.

The only evidence linking him to the bombing was a confession typed in Hebrew and signed by an Arabic-speaking Palestinian in an Israeli jail, according to Abu Eain's lawyers. That confession has since been repudiated by the Palestinian who signed it, the lawyers said.

Abu Eain said that at the time of the bomb-

ing he was 75 miles away in Ramallah, working in his family's business.

The case has generated a wave of protest by Arab-Americans in Chicago and other cities. Palestinians in the United States are particularly disturbed by the extradition ruling, and many describe the court's order as the first stage in an Israeli political offensive against them, aided and abetted by U.S. authorities.

This week Arab-Americans demonstrated in front of Chicago's Federal Building and the jail where Abu Eain is being held. Abu Eain's attorneys have succeeded in winning a stay order that will prevent their client from being extradited while they file a formal appeal.

The lawyers have until April 28 to file their appeal briefs. One of Abu Eain's attorneys, Omar Najib, told *Arab News* that the appeal could take months, perhaps as long as a year. The lawyers plan to take the case to the Supreme Court if they lose in the Appellate Court, Najib said.

Meanwhile, Abu Eain's health is deteriorating as a result of his hunger strike. Prison authorities are trying to persuade him to eat, but Abu Eain insists he will continue the strike until he dies or is released from jail.

U.S. visa urged for Palestinian freed by Israel

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 6 — Attorneys for a Black American group have filed a petition with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, urging the State Department to reverse its stand and grant a student visa to a Black Palestinian woman.

Fatima Barnawi, 30, a Palestinian who spent ten years in an Israeli prison, has been denied a visa to study English at Washington's Howard University.

The American embassy in Beirut told Barnawi that "she would never be given a visa to travel under any circumstances, and that no explanation will be given," according to the petition.

San Francisco Attorney Khalid Al Mansour, acting on behalf of a group called Black Americans in Support of Africa and the Middle East, delivered the petition, with some 3,000 signatures, to the State Department March 17.

If Barnawi is not granted a visa, Al Mansour and other attorneys plan to file a lawsuit "alleging racial, religious and political discrimination," Al Mansour told *Arab News*.

Other attorneys supporting the petition include Faissal Fahd Al-Talal of San Francisco and Louis C. Jones of New York.

Jones and Al-Mansour met with Barnawi and her family during a recent trip to Beirut, which included talks with PLO leader Yasser Arafat. "She and her family asked us to look into the refusal of the U.S. embassy to permit her to pursue an education in the U.S.," Al-Mansour said.

Barnawi was accepted for study at Howard University last year. Howard, a distinguished university with a predominantly black student body, also boasts the second largest number of foreign students in the U.S.

Jerusalem-born Barnawi was imprisoned in Israel from 1967 to 1977, Al-Mansour said. She was convicted on charges of planting a bomb in a movie theater. In their petition to the State Department, the attorneys maintain Barnawi was "illegally incarcerated" and that during her 10-year imprisonment she was "frequently tortured and psychologically abused."

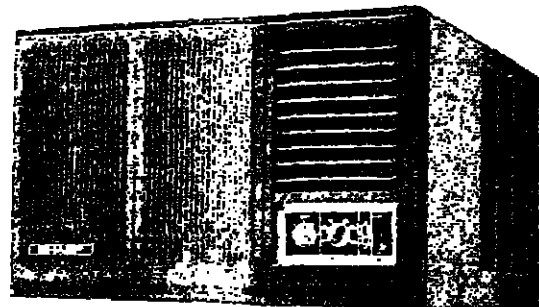
Al-Mansour said the Israelis released Barnawi because her health was deteriorating in jail. "She developed rheumatism, ulcers and kidney inflammation while imprisoned," he said. "There is still evidence all over her body of beatings, including the loss of several teeth."

The attorney noted that "there are thousands of Black Palestinians who were born and bred in Palestine."

In many cases, Al-Mansour said, "the presence of this group represents descendants from Nigerian Muslims who make pilgrimages to the holy cities."

With regard to Barnawi's imprisonment, the attorney said "there are subtle differences in the way Black Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails are treated as compared to the way others are treated."

When Barnawi was released from prison in 1977, she was told to "return to Africa where she belonged," Al-Mansour said.



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Olympic boycott reaches time of final decision

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP) — President Carter's faltering drive for a wide-spread boycott of the Moscow Olympics has come to a great extent on what action, if any, the United States Olympic Committee takes at a critical meeting next weekend. Carter's boycott call is coming before the more than 400 members of the USOC House of Delegates at a meeting in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and some other governments and their athletes appear to be waiting a firm U.S. position before deciding what they will do. Back in February when Carter first began talking about a boycott the choices seemed simple. He said the United States should not send a team if Soviet troops remained in Afghanistan and the games were not moved, postponed or cancelled. The games still are set for Moscow. The United States still is not sure whether its athletes are going. The picture gets more and more complicated as time goes by. Back in February, the USOC said the House of Delegates would resolve the question. The delegates gathering for the April 12 meeting have three choices: defiance,

support or delay.

The third choice appears the most likely. Nations have until May 24 to decide whether to accept the Moscow invitation. And with athlete support for the president's boycott call dwindling, the delegates probably will wait. That could have serious implications for Carter's attempt to organize a broad-based boycott.

There are other problems for the USOC: — Only a few other nations have decided against sending a team to Moscow and international support for a boycott seems to be dropping.

— The USOC wants a strong statement directly from Carter that a boycott is a factor in U.S. national security. It seems to feel that Carter has not made such an explicit appeal.

— U.S. athletes tried to persuade the government to let them go to Moscow and participate in the games while staging a protest over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Carter has insisted on a full boycott.

— The International Olympic Committee is meeting April 21-22 and is considering a rules change that would let athletes compete as individuals even if their national Olympic Committee did not endorse sending a full team.

— The USOC is having trouble raising money because of the boycott talk.

— The idea of some sort of alternative games appears to have fallen apart because of lack of support.

The delay by the USOC has made it harder for Carter to pick up support for a boycott. West Germany and Japan are waiting to see if the USOC backs Carter before they decide whether to go along.

U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said this past week that the USOC has the opportunity to set an example for the rest of the world. "If the United States does not march into the stadium, our allies' athletes will not march into the stadium either."

It is becoming more likely that major allies will not go along with the United States, even if the USOC boycotts the games.

Vitaly Smirnov, head of a Soviet delegation that met last week with organizers of the 1984 Los Angeles games, said 105 of the 143 national Olympic committees have already accepted invitations to attend while only six have said they wouldn't be coming. Spokesman Carter disputed those figures, saying not that many have accepted.

Although Germany and Japan are awaiting USOC action, the national committees of Britain, Sweden, Norway and Austria are among countries that have already announced they are going — despite government objections in some cases.

As for the impact of a U.S. boycott, Smirnov said: "I do believe it will have horrible complications. It will split the Olympic world."

On Thursday, members of the USOC's Athletes Advisory Council — which represents the views of athletes to the committee — were told by members of the Carter administration that Carter had not changed his mind. He does not want a U.S. team to go to Moscow this summer. Later that day, representatives of the 32 federations that govern Olympic sports were told by key administration officials that as far as Carter is concerned, the boycott is on.

The athletes gathered Thursday wanted to know if Carter would let them go to Moscow if they refused to participate in opening and closing ceremonies and did not attend the medal ceremonies. The answer was a flat no — as it has been since the Soviets ignored Carter's Feb. 20 deadline to get out of Afghanistan.

The USOC has said all along that it expects to go along with the president, and that is why it wants the strongest possible statement from Carter before it acts.

Meanwhile, Soviet sports minister Sergey Pavlov has postponed his week-long visit to Japan until Monday because of a delay by Japan's foreign ministry to issue a visa for him. Japan's Kyodo news service reported Sunday.

Pavlov originally was scheduled to arrive Tokyo Sunday at the invitation of the non-governmental Association of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Kyodo said the delay in the visa issuance came because the foreign ministry needs more time to check with Japan's Olympic Committee (JOC).

Pavlov reportedly hopes to talk with JOC officials and is scheduled to meet with government officials for talks on Japan's entry in the Moscow Olympic games this summer. Kyodo said.

The Japanese government has not finalized its position on whether to send a team to the Moscow games. Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Ito, has said the government will wait and see how other countries' national Olympic committees decide.

No one was available for comment Sunday in the foreign ministry.

In other developments, International Hockey Federation members will not be compelled to take part in the Moscow Olympics nor be penalized for not playing, IHF President Rene Frank said Sunday.

He said reserve countries had been named in case any of the qualifiers decided against competing in the games to protest Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

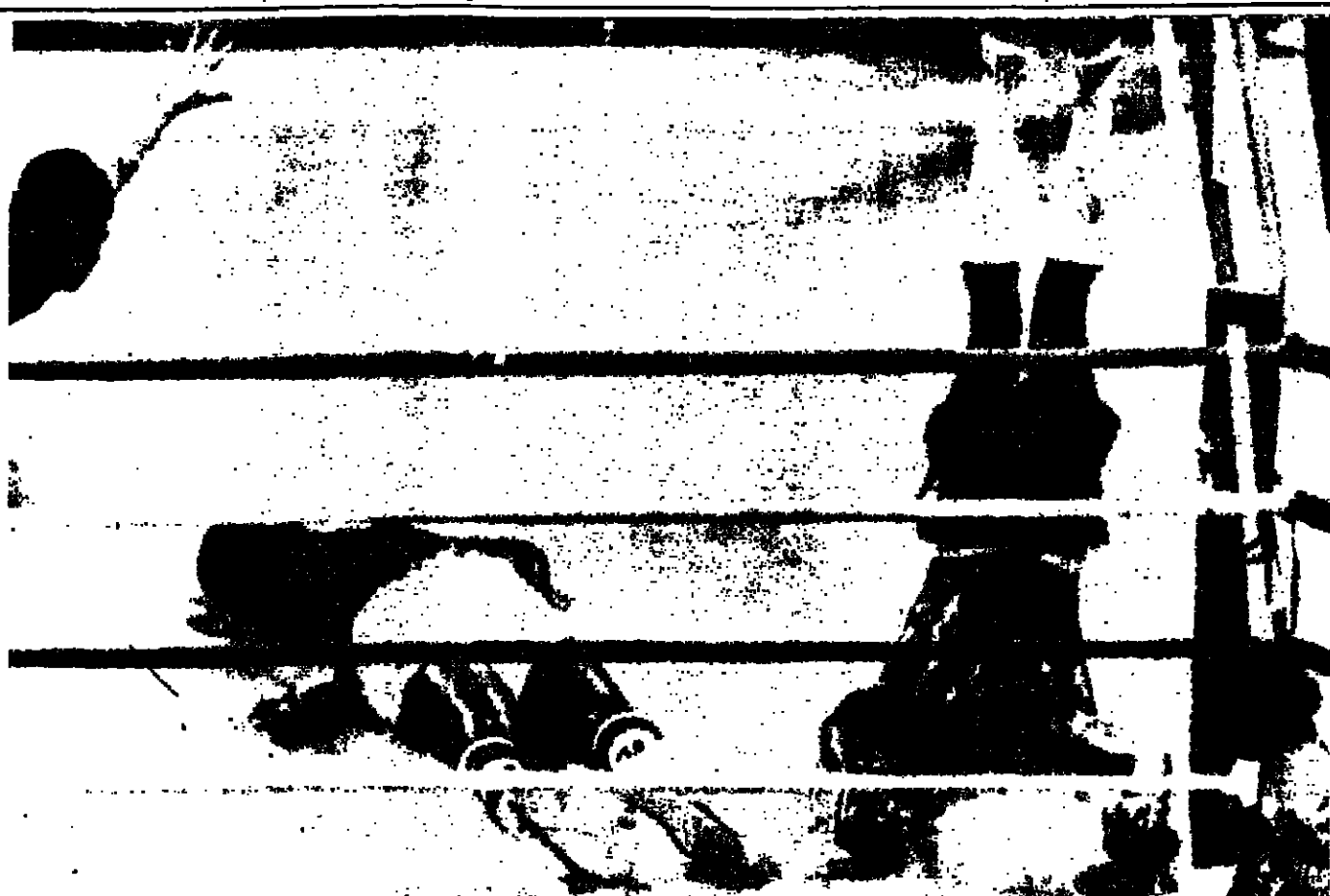
Frank, who arrived as international technical delegate for a weekend tournament, said, however, "I am optimistic, maybe too optimistic, that all the countries will be there. And furthermore, history has proved that politics could never stop sports activities."

"The Americans have mixed sports with politics and in my opinion it is not desirable," he said.

Frank cited the 1956 Melbourne Olympics when a few countries boycotted the games because of Russia's intervention in Hungary.

"The games went on as scheduled," Frank said. "And later the countries that stayed away regretted their action."

Countries that have qualified for hockey at Moscow are Pakistan, the Netherlands, India, Argentina, Britain, Kenya, West Germany, Australia, Spain, New Zealand, the Soviet Union and Malaysia.



EUPHORIA: John Tate, defending World Boxing Association champion, lies face down as he is called out in the 15th round at Knoxville, Tennessee while valiant champion Mike Weaver does a headstand beside him. Weaver has reportedly agreed to fight Muhammad Ali in defense of the WBA title.

It could be Mike Weaver

Ali's back in training to fight somebody

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP) — Muhammad Ali is back in his Deer Lake, Pennsylvania, training camp getting ready to fight somebody. That somebody looks like Weaver.

Promoter Bob Arum said Saturday in Houston that he has signed agreements with Ali and Weaver, the new World Boxing Association champion, for a fight in South America in the summer.

The Associated Press has learned the fight would be held in Brazil's 165,000-seat Maracana Stadium in July.

Harold Smith, executive director of Muhammad Ali Professional Sports Inc., also said Saturday that Ali has agreed to fight Larry Holmes, the World Boxing Council champion.

Informed of Smith's statement, Ali, 38, told the AP by telephone from Deer Lake Saturday night. "No, Harold doesn't speak for me."

The retired three-time champion said he has heard about negotiations for a Holmes fight, but he doesn't know the details because he is just getting ready to fight.

"I want Weaver the beaver," shouted Ali. "That's the one I want."

Promoter Don King said later: "I'm withdrawing my offer to Ali to meet Holmes for the championship." King said that he had offered Ali \$7 million and Holmes \$3 million.

"We had a firm package at a site in the United States," said King. "It has become obvious that Muhammad Ali does not want to fight the true champion — Larry Holmes."

Arum said that agents for Ali, who held the heavyweight title three times, and Weaver had signed contracts for the fight. The promoter said he had received a down payment from Ali's representatives and expected one from Weaver's representatives next week. He said Don Manuel, Weaver's manager, was to meet him in Houston Saturday night.

While Arum secured the fighters, Murad Muhammad, a promoter from Newark, New Jersey, secured the money. Total purse money will be \$8-10 million with Ali receiving the biggest share.

"The rest of the money has to be delivered for it to be official," Arum said by telephone from Houston. "I expect it all to be tied up next week. It looks good to me."

Ali extravaganzas previously have been the sole province of Arum or his rival promoter, Don King. Asked how Murad Muhammad had entered the picture, Arum said:

Stadler keeps Greensboro lead

GREENSBORO, North Carolina, April 6 (AP) — Craig Stadler survived a variety of challenges with a hard-won, one-under-par 71 and retained a 2-stroke lead Saturday in the third round of the \$250,000 Greater Greensboro Open Golf Tournament.

Stadler finished 54 holes with a 207 total, nine strokes under par on the 6,984 (6,285 m) yard Forest Oaks Country Club course.

Bill Calfee, with a spectacular effort over the back nine, moved into second at 209. Calfee, a 30-year-old who has decided this is his make-or-break season as a touring pro shot a 68 that included on the back side. He used only eight putts on the last nine holes.

Big Andy Bean, with a 66 that ranked as the best score of the cold, windy day, and 2-time PGA champion Dave Stockton followed at 210. Stockton shot a 70.

At 211 were Fuzzy Zoeller, who will defend his Masters title in Augusta, Ga., next week, England's Sandy Lyle, Bill Kratzert, Bob Eastwood and Mike Reid. Reid shot a third round 70. Zoeller and Eastwood had 71's with Lyle, Kratzert and Floyd matching par 72.

In Rancho Mirage, California Donna Caponi Young, eyeing the biggest payday of her long and successful career on the ladies' golf tour, mastered the Mission Hills Country Club course with a 6-under-par 66 Saturday to take a one-stroke lead in the \$305,000-1980 Wynn's Circle tournament.

Young's 204 total through three rounds of the Ladies Professional Golf Association's richest event was 12 strokes under par. Amy Alcott, with a third-round 67 to go with a 65 the previous day, was just a stroke back at 11-under-par 205.

Pat Meyers was alone in third place after 54 holes with a 71 that put her at 209, while Jane Blalock's 73 left her seven strokes off the lead at 211.

Young, Alcott, Meyers and Blalock, all of the U.S., had been tied for the lead after the first two rounds of the 72-hole event.

Briton takes Kenya Safari lead in storm

NAIROBI, April 6 (R) — Briton Andrew Cowan in a works Mercedes seized the lead in the Safari Motor Rally when a pre-dawn downpour wrought havoc among the leading cars Sunday.

Swedish world champion Bjorn Waldegard, who had built up a clear lead in his Mercedes Benz 450SLC as the cars ploughed through the deep dust of drought-hit central and northern Kenya, sank his car deep into an embankment on a hairpin bend as the sudden rainstorm drastically altered driving conditions.

Waldegard was eventually winched out of the mud but he lost valuable points in the process leaving his team-mate Cowan in the lead.

Cowan, with 92 penalty points accumulated by the time the cars drove back into Nairobi early Sunday, was one point in front of the rally's early leader, local driver Shekhar Mehta who headed off the challenge of Japanese Datsun and the Mercedes team.

The West German manufacturer regained the lead in the team event when the Datsun of Sweden's Harry Kallstrom blew up in the rain when it was lying third overall.

At the end of the second of the three legs of the grueling 5,500 kilometer (3,400 mile) rally, Mercedes held first, fourth and fifth positions and Datsun were second, third and sixth.

Positions at end of second leg:

1. Andrew Cowan (Britain) — Mercedes 92 points
2. Shekhar Mehta (Kenya) — Datsun 93
3. Rainer Adremsen (Finland) — Mercedes 121
4. Bjorn Waldegard (Sweden) — Mercedes 121
5. Vic Preston (Kenya) — Mercedes 177
6. Mike Kirkland (Kenya) — Datsun 184
7. Jean Pierre Nivola (France) — Opel 234
8. Jagadev Singh (Kenya) — Mercedes 259
9. John Heiber (Kenya) — Datsun 267
10. Joels Kient (West Germany) — Opel 287

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Navratilova, King win Tokyo title

TOKYO, April 6 (AP) — Billie Jean King and Martina Navratilova won the \$150,000 old Women's Doubles Tennis Tournament Sunday, defeating Ann Kiyomura of the United States and Sue Barker of Britain 5, 6-3.

The top-seeded American pair picked up a first prize of \$50,000, while the yomura-Barker combination received \$10,000 before 6,200 spectators at the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium.

It was the second victory for the King-Navratilova team since 1978. It was the yomura-Barker pair's second straight run-up finish. Last year, they lost to Betty Stove of the Netherlands and Francoise Durr of France in the final.

In an earlier match, Stove and Wendy Turnbull of Australia beat the American pair Pam Shriver and Laura Du Pont 6-2, 7-6 in third place. The Stove-Turnbull team earned \$17,000 and the fourth place river-Dupont pair \$14,000.

In an all-American contest for fifth place, Jimmy Casals and Anne Smith defeated my Holiday and Besty Nagelsen 3-6, 6-3, 4-6, and Smith received \$10,500 and Nagelsen \$9,000 dollars.

The best eight teams of the world tennis federation series competition competed in a three-day tournament, known as the ridgestone Doubles 80.

In the first set, the King-Navratilova team went ahead 3-1 after breaking Barker's serve a game that went to deuce four times.

The Kiyomura-Barker team Evened the set at 5-5 after king and Navratilova lost their serve in the seventh and ninth games. After lost her serve again in the eight.

King and Navratilova clinched the set after king held her serve and Kiyomura at out on point on Barker's serve.

The reigning Wimbledon champions moved to a 3-0 lead in the second set, but their opponents tied the score 3-3 after King tied her serve in the fifth game.

The King-Navratilova pair virtually tied it by breaking Barker's serve in the fifth.

In Monte Carlo, top-seeded Bjorn Borg of Sweden and fifth-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina qualified Saturday for the final of the Monte Carlo open tennis championships in straight-forward victories.

Borg maintained his lifetime tournament record on American Vitas Gerulaitis, the fourth seed player in the tourney, with a 6-0, 6-2 victory in under an hour.

Vilas defeated the unseeded Czech, Tomas Kl, 6-0, 7-6 in 95 minutes.

Borg, the defending champion, allowed Gerulaitis only 13 points in the first set. In the end, the American won the first and fifth games, but Borg had such control Gerulaitis was never able to challenge for long.

Borg reinforced his position as the most dominant slow-court player in the world during the championship and in Sunday's final will attempt to stretch his record of success over as to 11 wins in a row.

Vilas was undisturbed in the first set with a tentative performance by Smid. But Czech changed his approach in the second and eventually went ahead 5-4 on the strength of his attacking play.

But Vilas took the next two games to serve the match at 6-5, yet he only scored one nt.

In the tiebreak, Vilas won by seven points five.

In Oldsmar, Florida streaking Stan Smith the U.S., eased into the finals of the \$50,000 men's tennis open here with a 6-3, 6-1 victory Saturday over unseeded Mike Hill.

Oxford narrowly wins boat race

LONDON, April 6 (R) — Oxford, judged to seven effective men after one of its crew collapsed just held on to win the 5th annual Universities Boat Race on the River Thames.

At the finish of the four miles 374 yards (560 kilometers) course they had only six minutes (two meters) to spar over the strongly-tacking Cambridge crew.

With 3-1/2 miles (5-1/2 kilometers) of the race covered, Oxford held a seemingly insurmountable lead of two lengths. But then their 21-year-old bow Stephen Francis collapsed and their lead was whittled down as Cambridge, sensing the possibility of victory, put a finishing spurt.

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Cyprus and Palestine

By Lord Caradon

I have just returned from a visit to Cyprus and Palestine, as well as Jordan and Israel, witnessing at first hand the two tragedies — the confrontation of Cypriot Greeks and Turks and the confrontation of Palestinians and Israelis. In both tragedies there seems precious little advance toward a peaceful settlement.

I have a personal concern in both for my first colonial post was in Palestine and my last in Cyprus. Before I left Cyprus on Independence Day in Cyprus in 1960 I signed on behalf of Her Majesty's government the Treaty of Guarantee for the independence and territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Cyprus. Subsequently at the United Nations I had the responsibility of proposing a Resolution (242) which was unanimously approved by the 15 members of the Security Council providing for settlement of the dispute between Israel and the Arabs.

It is sad, to say the least, to recognize that both purposes have since come to grief. Indeed I sometimes felt in recent visits as I read the local newspapers and listened to rival statements in Cyprus and the Middle East that reconciliation and agreement and peace are further away than ever.

Each conflict is quite different from the other, and it would be great mistake to believe that the solutions to both problems can be similar. Yet there are some factors common to both.

First and foremost is the question of security. The Turks and the Israelis are obsessed with their longing for security. They feel they have won and deserved security by force of arms, and they are

determined not to give it up. The violence and enmities of past decades in Cyprus and in Palestine dominate their thinking, and it is the natural fear of a return to insecurity which leads them to magnify every threat and to distrust every new approach.

Who can blame them, when the Cyprus Treaty of Guarantee proved worse than worthless and when action to give effect to the agreed provisions of United Nations Resolution 242 was so weakly abandoned?

This leads to a second common result — a distrust of international action and guarantee. The 1974 unanimous Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations on Cyprus calling for withdrawal of foreign troops and for return of refugees to their homes makes every subsequent action in the United Nations suspect to the Turks.

Similarly the repeated Resolutions of the United Nations on Jerusalem and on Israeli settlements on the West Bank stiffen Israeli opposition to any international intervention.

Internationalism seems to both Turks and Israelis to be a menace, a servant of their enemies, a guarantee of insecurity. So endeavors to find international solutions are opposed and frustrated. Resistance to peace-making efforts is hardened. This leads to deadlock by inaction and disaster by drift. The obsession with short-term security leads on to the greater danger of long term insecurity. Such is the tragedy which now faces Cyprus and Israel. Procrastination brings the greatest danger of all. The hawks have become ostriches.

So it is time for new thinking. If we believe that military force is not a permanent safeguard, that

domination of a subject people is not to ensure security, that animosity is not a basis for peace, what can be done to break the vicious circles?

I have long been a convinced believer in the effectiveness of independent international initiative. When deep seated and emotional confrontations exist, between Greeks and Turks, between Israelis and Palestinians or between black and white in southern Africa for instance, there is little or no hope that agreement will be reached merely by putting both sides together. Time after time the secretary general of the United Nations has had to report that discussions on Cyprus between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots leave a great gulf of disagreement unbridged. And in the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians they will not even meet together to search for a settlement. So in such disputes there must be an independent international initiative first to understand and to explore with both sides every aspect of the situation and then impartially to make proposals, and then often to vary and add to them, in order to put forward in the end a plan which neither side could have originally proposed but which eventually both sides can accept. That is the function and the obligation of international diplomacy.

That was what Foreign Ministers Averoff and Zorlu did at Zurich in 1959, that is what we did at the United Nations in the preparation of Resolution 242 in 1967. That is what was done in the Lusaka Conference on Rhodesia in 1979.

What chance is there now of such independent initiatives in regard to Cyprus and the Middle East?

Just at the moment very little. Both the Cypriot Turks and the Israelis are, as I have said, too fearful

of their security and too suspicious of international action.

But the dangers of the continuing drift to further conflict are so dreadful and the prizes of peace so great that the effort to take a new initiative must surely not be abandoned.

If in Cyprus a settlement could be reached Turkey would be relieved of the heavy cost of its occupying army and a great surge of prosperity would take place in the North of the Island as soon as the Turkish region were freed from its present isolation.

Who can take the first initiative? It seems to be clear that both in Cyprus and in the Middle East Britain has the best opportunity to take the lead. Acting with and through the United Nations, Britain has the opportunity and the incentive and the experience and the obligation to do so following its past responsibilities for both Cyprus and Palestine.

Britain has good working relations with the United Nations, and with the United States and with the Commonwealth and with Europe which would facilitate international agreement and acceptance.

I do not imagine that in either case there will be any sudden breakthrough. There is so much careful work to be done first. But I trust that increasingly and indefinitely there will be British initiative to achieve without undue delay the kind of plans which in the end can give to all concerned security and cooperation and peace.

I believe that is possible, and I like to think that my country will not fail to rise to the urgent need in the interest of all.

OLD PROPAGANDA TRICKS

Israel and its friends in the West, alarmed at the erosion of their support on the international scene, and realizing that the old propaganda tricks will not work as easily as before, when few in the world at large knew or cared about the injustices and crimes inflicted by Zionism on the Palestinians and the Arabs in general, are at the moment redoubling their effort to regain lost ground. They do more by attempting to harm the image of the Arab world and Islam abroad than by directly exalting Israel and its "civilization", a cause they deem quite beyond resurrection currently.

The Israelis and their friends in the West can do this because they already enjoy commanding positions in the world of the information media and entertainment. Thus the crop of articles, reports and films, all on the outside quite harmless, quite apologetic, but conveying in essence a message of undiluted venom, in which the names of Arabism and Islam are closely associated with all that is evil, inhuman, and backward looking. These messages are the more strongly conveyed for their indirectness. The enemy propagandists have come to realize that direct attacks tend in the end to produce a reaction, in which the readers or the audience feel that they ought to hear what the other side has to say on the presented issues.

Of such indirect attacks is a film scheduled to be broadcast on television in Britain this week, whose "semi documentary" appearance cannot hide its essence as an attack on the Arab world, specifically on Saudi Arabia, and on Islam. This in itself is hardly remarkable, at a time when the attack on these in the West runs the whole gamut from the "learned" treatise to the street joke. What is remarkable is that the film was made in Egypt, with the full cooperation of the Egyptian government, as the makers proudly claim. It is as if the Egyptian leadership is not content with the harm its policies have already done to the Arab world in the political and military fields, and seeks to extend this to the cultural field.

By Mark Frankland

BELGRADE — Shortage of hard currency and Western restrictions on the transfer of modern military technology are complicating Yugoslavia's search for equipment to replace its armed forces' aging weapons system.

Neither Yugoslav officials nor Western observers believe there is any danger of a Soviet attack on Yugoslavia in the foreseeable future. But the obsolescence of Yugoslav weapons threatens the deterrent capacity of the country's forces.

Yugoslav security is based on "Total National Defense," a system under which any Yugoslav is considered a member of the armed forces if he or she resists the invader. The 250,000-strong conventional forces have two vital functions.

The first is to deter invasion by their capacity to inflict heavy losses on the attacker. The second is to hold off an attacker long enough for the Total National Defense system, which includes one million territorial defense forces, to initiate plans for a guerrilla war or for foreign assistance to arrive. Western experts believe the armed forces' ability

to perform these tasks must be damaged by the aging of at least five main sorts of equipment, all still beyond the capacity of Yugoslavia's defense industry to produce.

Anti-Tank Weapons: It is assumed that a Soviet attack would be led by massive columns of armor. The Yugoslav army has the 10-year-old Soviet Sagger missile, a medium-range anti-tank weapon. Though the Yugoslavs are believed to have modified it to improve its performance, the army badly needs new and longer-range anti-tank devices, including weapons that can be fired from helicopters. Yugoslavia would like up-to-date NATO weapons, but for security reasons has been unable to get them.

Tanks: The Yugoslavs need tanks for defense and counter-attacks but their most modern is the Russian T-55, whose design is 25 years old.

It is out of the question for NATO countries to sell Yugoslavia their latest battle tanks, but the Soviet Union has agreed to let the Yugoslavs have its eight-year-old T-72 — though under what conditions is not yet known.

It is assumed that the Yugoslavs would like to manufacture the T-72 themselves, but it is doubtful whether their engineering is up to building this tank's vast 950-hp diesel engine, its smooth-bore gun, and its laminated side armor.

The Soviet Union no longer makes spare parts for T-55s, so the Yugoslavs are having to make them or search for others in Egypt and other countries equipped with the same tank.

Fighter planes: Yugoslavia's best fighter is the MiG-21, which will soon be obsolete. Foreign experts believe the present Yugoslav Air Force might be destroyed within three days of an invasion.

To make matters worse, the Soviet Union has since 1976 been withholding spare parts for the MiGs and some of the Soviet-made missiles Yugoslavia possesses. Yugoslavia is cooperating with Romania to build a subsonic ground attack plane, but the project has run into problems and the plane has not yet gone into production.

Anti-aircraft Weapons: It is assumed a Soviet attack would include airborne operations behind the Yugoslav front line. Yugoslavia does not have

the modern low-level and medium-level surface-to-air missiles to counter this. The elderliness of Yugoslavia's planes increases the need for better anti-aircraft defense.

Early Warning systems: These are essential if Yugoslavia is to call up in time its 500,000 army reservists and the territorial defense force. The present Soviet-made systems are out of date.

Encumbered by a large foreign debt and a hard-currency trade deficit, Yugoslavia needs to offset the cost of new weapons by obtaining licenses to make and export them to the Third World countries. It has an agreement of this sort for manufacture of the Rolls-Royce Viper engine.

The United States seems to believe the West should consider the sale of modern defensive weapons to Yugoslavia. These could include the much-needed anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons.

The problem of how Yugoslavia is to pay the high price of today's weapons, particularly if it cannot manufacture them for export because of Western security restrictions, has still to be solved. — (OFNS)

saudi press review

Newspapers Sunday led with a meeting between the Foreign Ministers of South Yemen and Oman in Kuwait next week as a first step to end mutual rift and begin total reconciliation between the two countries. Newspapers also highlighted King Khalid's welcome to the Arab League Secretary General. In a lead story, *Al Bilad* quoted Interior Minister Prince Naif saying that his talks with the visiting Tunisian Interior Minister will aim at consolidating the security conditions in Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. *Okaz* played as its lead story a report that President Sadat will resign if the Washington talks on autonomy meet with failure.

In a front-page story, *Al Riyadh* reported a Sudanese Presidential envoy as saying in Baghdad that differences between Iraq and Sudan have ended completely. Newspapers frontpaged the arrival of the Tunisian Interior Minister in Riyadh and Prince Majed's assumption of the office of Mecca

Governor. They also highlighted Syrian Information Minister's statement that Syria will be ready for a 100 wars to restore occupied territories. *Okaz* gave front-page play to the arrival of Waleed Junblat, chairman of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party, in Riyadh. He was reported as saying the Kingdom is playing a positive role in helping the government and people of Lebanon. In another front-page story, *Okaz* said the Kremlin was trying to give a legal touch to the Russian presence in Afghanistan by ratifying an agreement with the pro-Soviet Afghan regime.

In a front-page story, *Al Nadwa* reported differences among the Iranian leadership on the supervision of the U.S. hostages, and in another quoted an Afghan officer as saying the Soviet forces in Afghanistan were using the mosques for military purposes. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's reported offer of mediation between Iraq and Iran figured prominently in *Al Yam* newspaper.

Newspapers continued to comment on the development of the situation in the Middle East. They also highlighted Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi's visit to the Kingdom. *Al Medina* said Klibi's visit to some Arab capitals takes place at a suitable time to mend relations among the Arabs states. The paper added that Arab solidarity will flourish the day Arab states get rid of pressure from superpowers who try to create dissensions among the Arabs. It said the Kingdom has repeatedly called for Arab unity and solidarity, and has urged Arabs to use their energies for their common welfare.

In an editorial, *Al Bilad* expressed confidence that Klibi's visit to the Kingdom assumed great significance in view of the fact that it may bring about a clear vision of the course of action the Arabs ought to pursue to confront the current events and developments. The paper reiterated the Arab

League's role offered great hopes for the fulfillment of many Arab aspirations. Although the League is in need of support from the Arab states, its own moves will enable it to play an effective role in the service of the higher interests of the nation.

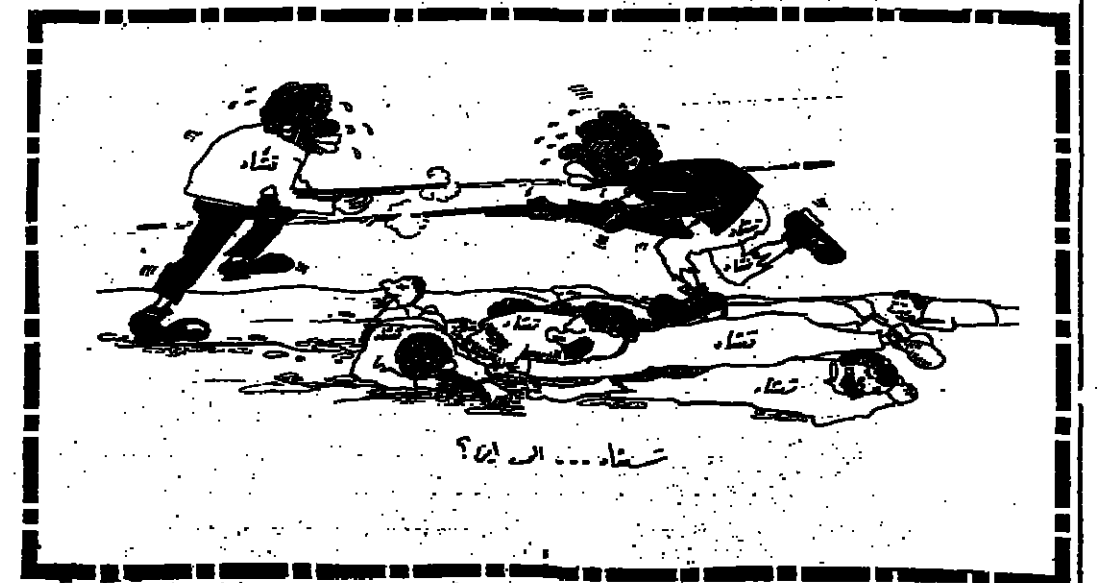
Al Jazirah expressed the view that it won't matter to wait two or three months to see the outcome of European efforts regarding the draft resolution the Arab bloc has submitted to the Security Council concerning the establishment of a Palestinian state. The paper preferred a postponement of the Council's debate was better than a U.S. veto nullifying the Arab proposal. It said the intervening time will provide opportunity for international diplomacy, mainly European diplomatic efforts, to find an alternative formula to the Camp David plan on the settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The paper said that while the Arabs must not ignore the U.S. weight in any just settlement to

the Middle East issue, they should also not lose hope in a possible change in the U.S. attitude. Such a probability may not be ruled out especially when the concerned parties become convinced of the complete fiasco of the Camp David accords, it added.

Al Nadwa and *Okaz*, generally dealt with President Sadat's reported threat of resignation if the U.S. did not pressure Israel to get him out of the present embarrassment as a result of a deadlock in the autonomy talks. *Okaz* said the report reveals the weak position of Sadat, which has led him to a series of concessions to Israel.

He has isolated himself from the Egyptian people and is unable to mend his follies as he has tagged his fate to the abortive negotiations on the so-called self-rule, the paper added. *Al Nadwa* described Sadat's threat to resign as "bubbles in the air", which will not leave any impact on Israeli Premier Begin.



"Whither goest thou, Chad?"

Al Bilad

A game for all seasons

By Shirley Chu Mitschke

JEDDAH — Life begins at 40. So can tennis. Jeddah's older tennis players are extraordinarily active.

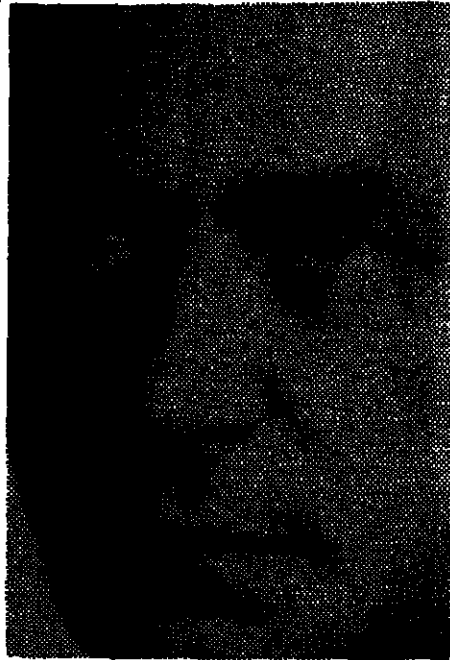
The winner of the Grand Masters Event at the Jeddah Open, for example, was Kurt Reichtich, who defeated Jim Pennington in two sets, 7-6, 6-2. Born in 1926, Reichtich defied not only the blazing heat (the match was played at noon) but age as well. He played singles in the tournament against some opponents as young as 23.

At the age of 31, Reichtich took his first tennis lesson from the coach at Washington State University in Seattle. The project manager for Systems Engineering Saudi, he has played since coming to Jeddah five years and, although he travels a great deal, is one of the club's most regular competitors.

The Swedish ambassador, Count Gustav von Biele, 57, is an equally agile and skilled player. He is particularly known for his play at the net. One of the top doubles players in Jeddah, Count von Biele has the advantage of a strong serve and powerful ground strokes. One of his fondest memories is his victory in both singles and doubles at the Foreign Office's tennis tournament in Delhi. At the Delhi Gymkhana Club, in 1970, he represented the club and won the doubles trophy.

Italy's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Alberto Solera, 55, is a passionate tennis player. "Tennis is my sport," he says good-naturedly. His proud moment was in 1956 when he played in Category B for the United Nations in New York. Because of tennis elbow, Solera relies on chops and spins, which prove quite effective.

Saudi Arabian Parsons Ltd.'s managing director, Lewis Bowden, 55, was last summer's senior singles champion at the Edgemoor Club in Bethesda, Maryland. It is clear that Bowden is a master technician, placing his powerful shots with unerring



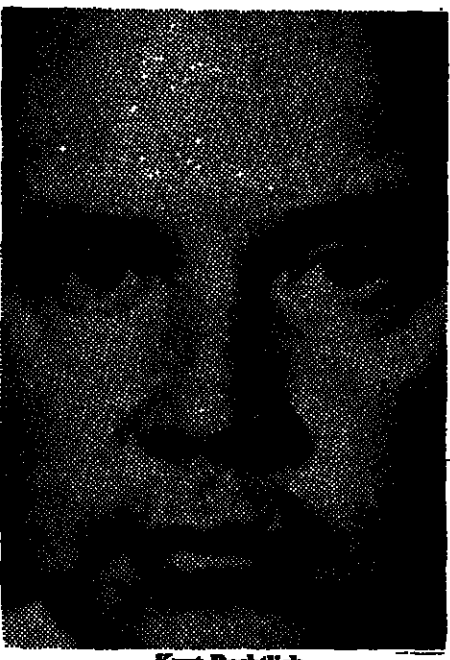
Count von Biele

accuracy. He started playing tennis at 14 and has developed tricky spins and a disconcerting serve which catch seemingly more powerful players off guard.

From the Hadhramaut comes Dr. Abdelkader Albar who was born in 1926. A specialist in tropical medicine, he started playing at 12. He was fortunate to have an excellent tennis coach at the King Farouk School in Cairo. In 1946, he was named captain of the faculty of Medicine team and was also chosen to play at the International Cairo Game. He is a versatile player, who is known for his relentless drive toward the net.

To escape from the tense world of high finance, Naour A. Bakri, 57, comes to the tennis court. Still a singles player, he is trim and fit. His best days were in 1954 when he became the third-ranked player in Aleppo.

Despite the fact that the world's major tennis tournaments are dominated by the young, it is clear that it is a game which can be enjoyed for far longer than almost any other sport. Some believe that it is too good to be wasted on the young.



Kurt Reichtich

An intelligent look at the Asir

By F.W. Rawling

JEDDAH — The Asir Handbook, by Kinahan Cornwallis, companion volume to Hogarth's Hejaz, was produced just before World War I for the internal use of the Arab Bureau in Cairo. It was published only in 1916 and then by the Foreign Office for official circulation only.

Captain Cornwallis was an intelligence officer who obtained most of his information from the close questioning of Arab travellers who had recently been in the Asir. Facts were checked, as much as possible, between the various informants. Because no European travellers had been in the region or reported on it since French surgeons attached to the invading armies of Ibrahim Pasha in the 1830's, the Bureau did not claim that their Asir Handbook was fully authoritative. Nevertheless, it can be seen today to have been topographically correct and there is no real reason to suppose that the other material contained in it should not have been equally reliable. Cornwallis, indeed, performed a meticulous and highly skilled intelligence job.

The frontispiece of the Oleaner reprint consists of the 1916 Survey of Egypt's Outline Map of Asir, which is, in itself, a mine of information, especially on the names and territories of the tribes. The hard covers of this edition show a view of Abha, the Provincial Capital on the front and the blue mountains of Asuda on the back.

Cornwallis defines the Asir as "all that part of Arabia which lies immediately south of the Hejaz between the latter and Yemen." The southern border of Hejaz is taken as a line drawn inland from Lith.

The relief of the region is described in as

Asir before World War I
Sir Kinahan Cornwallis
Oleaner Press
£ 5.00

much detail as was then known. This is seen to be accurate. Physical features and climatic conditions are given as follows:

"While the highlands are the most productive part of Asir, the Thama, or sea board country, though throughout sandy and salty, is less barren than in Hejaz and in the Qunfudah, Hali and Sabiyah districts yields, a fair amount of produce". The population of Asir is put at 1,500,000. "The main constituent is a highland farmer element, warlike and tenacious of liberty, living in the upper wadis of both flanks of the main ridge." Cornwallis adds that "In no part of Arabia are the tribal elements more sharply defined or their boundaries more immutably fixed than in Asir. "Because of the press of population and the demands on land, almost all the tribes had a nomadic group who went further afield in search of temporary grazing. Settled tribes predominated, however.

Domestic arrangements are dealt with in surprising detail: "In the Thama their dwelling places are rounded huts of straw brushwood with pointed roofs... the floors are of pounded clay with a raised place for a fire... their beds resemble the angarib of the Sudan, a lacing of rope or thongs on a wooden frame."

Of the highland dwellings, Cornwallis writes: "A man's house is his fortress and is built to last. The chiefs have huge, rambling structures massively built of stone... the floors are solid, the windows square with

wooden shutters."

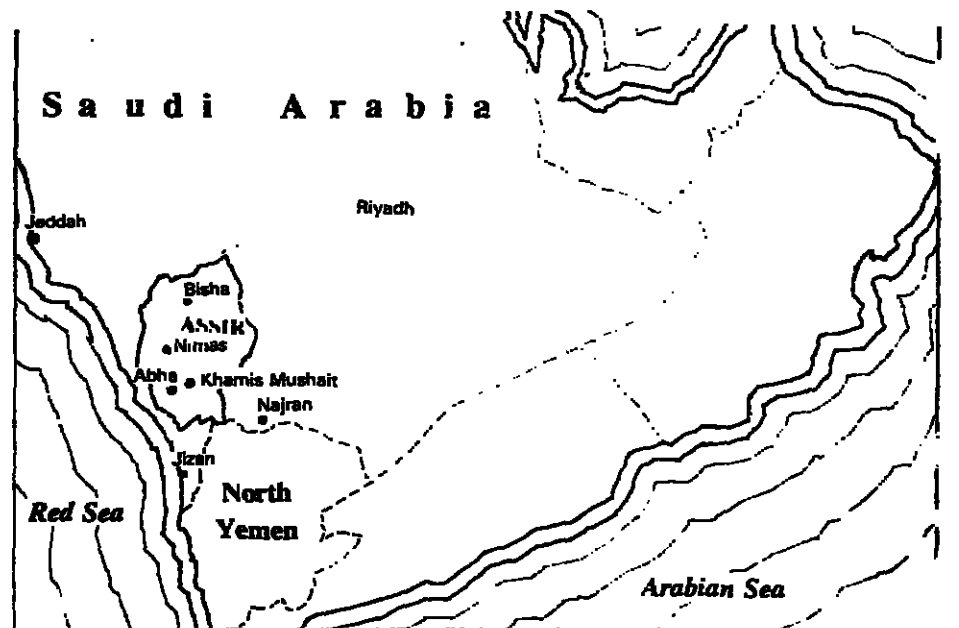
Cornwallis distinguishes the differences in the houses of the various tribes and their household effects. He remarks on the high standards of local craftsmanship. Much of this can still be seen today in the more remote mountain villages. Their agriculture and animal husbandry are also described.

Trade was chiefly based upon the five ports of Qunfudah, Birk, Simkeik, Jizan and Midi. The chief port of the Turkish occupation force was Qunfudah. Cotton goods, steel, sugar, petroleum and firearms were imported from Aden. By land, only coffee was imported from Yemen. Export trade was limited. Wheat, other cereals and salt fish were sent to Jeddah, especially during the Pilgrimage. Dates from Bhishah were chiefly handled at Khamis Mushait. Barter was the universal means of exchange though Sovereigns, Maria Theresa Thalers and Turkish Piastres were also used. Tables of Turkish taxation rates on commodities are given.

The recent tribal histories and the tribal affiliations are briefly described and a complete analysis is given of the Turkish army down to the number of heavy guns in the fortress in Abha.

The greater part of the handbook is devoted to a study of the coastal and inland tribes and sketches of leading personalities and of the principal villages. The Zahran, for instance, are described "A powerful, warlike tribe in the extreme north of Asir, bounded on the north by the Beni Malik and Shalwa (Hejaz)... their country for the most part is fertile and thickly populated. There were an estimated 15,000 men (not counting their families) in the settled portion and a similar number of nomads. The chief Sheikhs are named and described as 'violently anti-Turkish'. The tribe is purely a fighting one and despises all forms of manual labor except agriculture. Some forty main tribes and their numerous clans are named together with their chiefs, their villages and their political affiliations. This is a remarkable piece of social anthropology carried out by a man who had not seen the region. Tribal tables follow and brief biographical sketches of about 130 prominent men. Routes and communications are given for fifteen important destinations.

Altogether, the Asir Handbook is a fascinating work of investigation and reporting and an important source book of aspects of the social history of this part of the Arabian Peninsula.



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In Louisiana primary

Carter, Reagan score big wins

NEW ORLEANS, April 6 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter extended his campaign 1980 mastery of Sen. Edward Kennedy with a 2-to-1 victory Saturday night in the Louisiana Democratic presidential primary. Ronald Reagan won an even more one-sided triumph in the state's Republican election.

Carter, running in his native south, garnered 56 per cent of the vote to Kennedy's 22 per cent. The president beat Kennedy 39-12 in the battle for the 51 delegates Louisiana will send to the party's nominating convention.

In the Republican race, Reagan had a 74-19 percentage edge over George Bush. The former California governor won 29 of Louisiana's 31 Republican delegates. The remaining two spots were going uncommitted.

The primary stirred little competition among the candidates and little interest

among the state's 2 million voters. Turnout was extremely light despite ideal springtime weather.

A primary is a statewide party election to indicate preference for presidential candidates to be chosen at the Democratic and Republican conventions. Party members vote their choice by selecting delegates who are committed to a particular candidate at the national convention, where the party nominee will be selected.

Carter, spending the weekend at the presidential retreat Camp David, phoned his campaign headquarters here Saturday night and told supporters, "This is a wonderful Easter present."

He said: "I want to thank the people of Louisiana tonight as they made history voting in their first presidential primary. And I want to thank them for their continuing confidence in my administration."

The Kennedy camp expressed no disap-

pointment. Aides pointed out that the Massachusetts senator mounted no campaign in the state beyond mobilizing volunteers.

"We're happy about it," said Dick Drayne, a top Kennedy aide. "We were virtually counted out. Instead we're doing pretty well in the vote and we'll get about 12 delegates."

"Carter is not getting much more than 50 per cent of the vote and I think everybody thought he could do much better in Louisiana."

Bush's staff was similarly sanguine.

James Baker, Bush's national campaign manager, said Reagan's landslide victory "didn't surprise us. We spent only three hours in the state and very little money." Bush, like Kennedy, is pointing toward the Pennsylvania primary on April 22.

Their Louisiana victories enabled Carter and Reagan to widen their advantages in the all-important competition for nominating delegates.

Reappears after 3-week absence

Elderly Brezhnev firm at Soviet helm

News Analysis
By Robert Evans

MOSCOW, April 6 (R) — Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has issued a clear signal that he has no plans to step down despite advancing age and recurring ill-health.

In apparently buoyant mood, the 73-year-old president and Communist party chief told a Moscow meeting of top officials recently that he was determined to devote all his strength to raising living standards at home and defending world peace.

His leadership colleagues on the platform, as well as other speakers at the meeting, called to present Brezhnev with a state prize for literature, implicitly endorsing his determination to stay at the helm.

As seen in a recording of the occasion televised throughout the country later in the day, he was resoundingly applauded for a pledge to "continue in the future doing everything in my power to implement successfully our party's Leninist policy."

He also promised to try to find time among his other duties to continue writing his autobiography, the first three instalments of which were officially hailed as great works and brought him the prize.

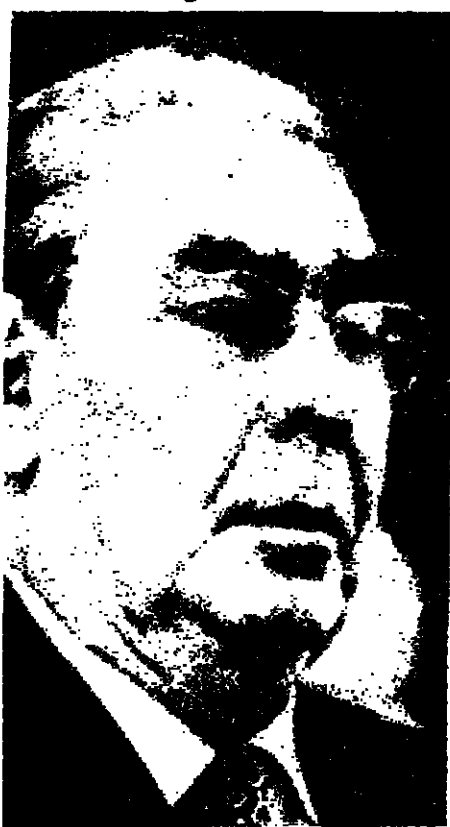
War veterans, scientists and cultural figures who spoke at the ceremony wished him "strong healthy...further untiring creative energy and success...in titanic work for the good of our country and the whole of mankind."

Brezhnev appeared for the occasion after three weeks away from the public view during which he — and other members of the party's ruling 14-man Politburo — missed functions they could have been expected to attend.

The prize-giving itself, although not announced in advance, was reliably reported to have been postponed for a week, apparently because the Kremlin chief's doctors advised him against extending himself. The exact nature of Brezhnev's ailments is still uncertain, although there seems little doubt that he frequently succumbs to heavy colds and influenza.

Officially nothing is said on the topic and there are occasional signs that efforts are made to present him to the public as healthier than he actually is.

In the televised version of the ceremony, he spoke much more quickly and even more clearly than he was done for a decade, and moved surprisingly rapidly in turning over the pages of his text, prompting some specu-



President Brezhnev

lation that the recording may have been played back at a slightly higher speed.

But although Brezhnev himself spoke of the rapid passing of time and the need to pass on accumulated experience to the young generation, there was no sense that his own departure might be imminent or even under consideration. 1980, the president declared, was to be dedicated to active preparation for next year's 26th party congress which would determine "the strategy of our further movement ahead on the road of Communist construction."

If Brezhnev were planning to become the first Kremlin Number One to step down voluntarily and in good standing, the congress would provide a suitable occasion, coming almost certainly at the end of next winter.

The gathering, to be attended by some 5,000 delegates from all parts of the Soviet Union, nominally elects the Politburo and the some 300-strong central committee, the party's parliament, of which he is general secretary.

But there is no sign of any preparation for such an eventuality — either in the form of unusual public exposure of any potential new leader or of any real pressure on Brezhnev from his colleagues.

Despite economic problems reflected in a slowing of growth rates and the souring of the detente relationship with the United States, Soviet officials continue to exude confidence that history is on their side.

Although some intellectuals recount scathing jokes about the elderly leadership and ordinary Russians complain of erratic food supplies, there is no feeling in Moscow of momentous events in the air.

While there has been widespread speculation in the West that the intervention in Afghanistan may have been a miscalculation, in Moscow it appears more of a demonstration of Kremlin dedication to acting firmly in the pursuit of Soviet interests.

The move has been coupled with a clear declaration of Kremlin intent to aid any left-wing regime that might appear in danger from what Moscow sees as "counter-revolutionary forces" to the best of Russian ability anywhere in the world.

In private, Soviet insiders contrast this determination with what they see as weakness and lack of self-confidence in Washington and overall disarray in the Western alliance as displayed in reaction to the Afghan affair.

On the home front, the Soviet authorities have effectively decapitated the amorphous dissident movement by dispatching physicist Andrei Sakharov into provincial exile and arresting many of the leading dissenters.

Brezhnev himself subjected a number of the country's economic ministers to severe public criticism in a major speech last November which was one of the frankest addresses ever made by a Kremlin chief on this theme.

But implicit in his blast was the message that the named officials, some of whom are personally close to him, had a period of grace — perhaps until the party congress — to put their respective houses in order.

Just how long the present leadership lineup can survive in its present form therefore appears largely to depend on the health of the top men in the Kremlin.

Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, 76, suffered a severe heart attack last October which one prominent surgeon who attends him described privately as "a classic case to show my students."



VOLCANIC PLUME: Washington's Mount St. Helens sends a plume of smoke and ash skyward. The U.S. volcano has been active for about a week after centuries of dormancy. The peak is located about 45 miles northeast of Portland, Oregon.

Washington's fuming summit attracts crowds

VANCOUVER, Washington, April 6 (AP) — Sixty national guardsmen joined state and local authorities in mounting roadblocks and patrolling crowd near the Mount St. Helens Volcano, where scientists predict a lava eruption despite a temporary lull in activity.

Dismal, rainy weather helped keep crowds manageable around the 9,677-foot peak. But officials were concerned that campers around Yale Lake would be endangered if an eruption occurs.

If an eruption occurred, it could send mud flows cascading down on the reservoir, trapping the campers, officials said.

Washington state Governor Dixy Lee Ray declared a "state of emergency" around the mountain last week as sightseers clogged some of the area's roads. Officials blocked the two main gate highways to the peak.

The lull in the volcano's activity began late Friday and steam spurts barely reached

above the crater's rim Saturday, said Lynn Robertson, U.S. Forest Service spokesman.

The mountain began erupting March 27 after a week of intense earth tremors. Periodic blasts Friday sent ash up to an altitude of 13,500 feet.

The earthquakes that have been occurring regularly during the time the volcanic activity continued.

Troubled Assam faces two months of martial law

NEW DELHI, April 6 (AFP) — Martial law came into force Sunday throughout Assam and will remain so for two months as a result of agitation in favor of sending home some five million of the state's population of migrants from Nepal, Bangladesh, and Bengal.

The northeastern state between Bangladesh and Burma has for six months been the

scene of agitation and incidents, which have caused about 100 deaths and led to the annulment of last winter's election results in most constituencies.

The measure represents the first trial of strength for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi since she returned to power in January. In officially declaring Assam a "disturbed area" and putting into effect the 1958 Armed

Forces Special Powers Act for Assam and Manipur, Mrs. Gandhi has empowered state authorities to bring in the army to put down disorder and restore law.

Under the act, the army is authorized to shoot on sight and to make arrests and searches without a warrant.

The agitation has been led by ethnic Assamese students, who resent the influx of persons from neighboring states. They say the outsiders are cornering the best jobs and threatening to outnumber the native population.

The first incidents broke out last autumn when electoral lists were being prepared for the January general election. The students demanded that only those who had lived in Assam since 1951 should have the right to vote.

Observers at the time noted the political character of the agitation, since the majority of the non-Assamese residents are of Bengali origin and favorable to the Communist Marxist party, which has been in power in West Bengal state for three years.

The students received support from Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party and from the Janata party, the ruling party in India at the time.

Tito's lungs better; fever persists

BELGRADE, April 6 (R) — President Josip Broz Tito's doctors said Sunday his pneumonia has now almost completely abated, although he was still running a high body temperature.

A medical bulletin said the 87-year-old Yugoslav leader was undergoing intensive medical treatment, including daily use of an artificial kidney.

Tito, staying at the clinical center in the northern city of Ljubljana, is also suffering from heart problems and diabetes. His kidneys have failed completely.

The bulletin said, without elaboration, that "The health condition of President of

the Republic Josip Broz Tito is without significant changes compared with yesterday. Pneumonia has almost completely abated. Haemo-dialysis is being applied daily. High temperature still persists. Intensive treatment continues."

The last detailed bulletin on Tito described his condition as very grave. This was repeated on Friday.

A dialysis machine is used to filter toxic substances from the bloodstream, replacing the function of the kidneys. Sunday was the first time that the doctors publicly acknowledged that the machine was being used every day.

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Havana okays exit for mission refugees

LIMA, Peru, April 6 (Agencies) — Government sources have said that more than a thousand Cubans reportedly have invaded the Peruvian embassy in Havana seeking political asylum, and Cuba now says they are free to leave the country.

One source in the foreign ministry, who asked not to be identified, said, "the situation is very delicate and so far we do not have any official information, only news reports. One version, that we are trying to verify, is that some 1,300 Cubans have sought refuge in our embassy."

The Castro regime announced Saturday that Cubans are free to travel to "any country that will accept them."

Until Saturday, the rule had been that exit passes were granted only to political prisoners arrested last year and to the parents and children of Cuban emigrants.

The official announcement specifically assured the refugees in the Peruvian embassy gardens that they could travel to any country which would give them a visa.

Embezzlement scandal rocks Japanese firm

TOKYO, April 6 (AP) — Japan's biggest scandal since the Lockheed bribery case involves alleged smuggling and embezzlement by staff members of the Japan International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

The quasi-public company is known as "the KDD" in Japan, and the scandal surrounding its reputed mismanagement gets big headlines here almost daily.

Six months ago, customs inspectors alleged that KDD staff returning from Europe were trying to smuggle in jewelry and expensive gifts. Some baubles were allegedly given to politicians who control the budget of the KDD.

Subsequent investigations resulted in police charging some KDD staff with systematic smuggling, buying gifts from Tokyo firms with expense account money, suspected bribery of two government inspectors and illegal political contributions.

Three men have been arrested thus far, and no KDD executives have committed suicide, as by hanging and one by leaping in front of a train.

Manabu Itano, who resigned as KDD president after the scandal broke, was charged with embezzling the equivalent of about \$41,000 but police also said he pocketed about \$80,000 worth of KDD money on 12 trips he made outside of Japan from 1975-1980.

It added that they were "absolutely free to return to their homes and to come and go as often as they desire."

But the Cuban authorities maintained their ban on issuing safe-conduct passes to Cubans who entered the Peruvian "mission" by force. That applied to 21 of the 25 refugees inside the embassy before the weekend flow which was sparked by withdrawal of police guarding the approaches to the Peruvian premises.

On Friday, Cuba accused the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies in Havana of providing protection to "common criminals, huns and anti-social elements" and said it was withdrawing Cuban police from guard duty outside the Peruvian compound. It also said it would not grant safe-conduct passes to Cubans entering the embassy to leave the country.

Those actions, announced by Havana Radio, followed an incident Tuesday when six Cubans crashed a bus through the gate of the Peruvian embassy to gain asylum. The Peruvian government reported three of the occupants of the bus were wounded when the Cuban guards opened fire, but it said they apparently were not seriously injured.

Havana Radio said police protection was being withdrawn from the Peruvian embassy because of the death of a policeman who was guarding the compound. It gave no details.

Reports reaching Lima said scores of Cubans rushed to the embassy Saturday morning when they heard that the Cuban guards had been removed, and hundreds of others followed during the day.

The foreign ministry said that even before the invasion, there were 24 Cubans in the embassy, including three who use a truck to smash through the gate and gain entry last month.

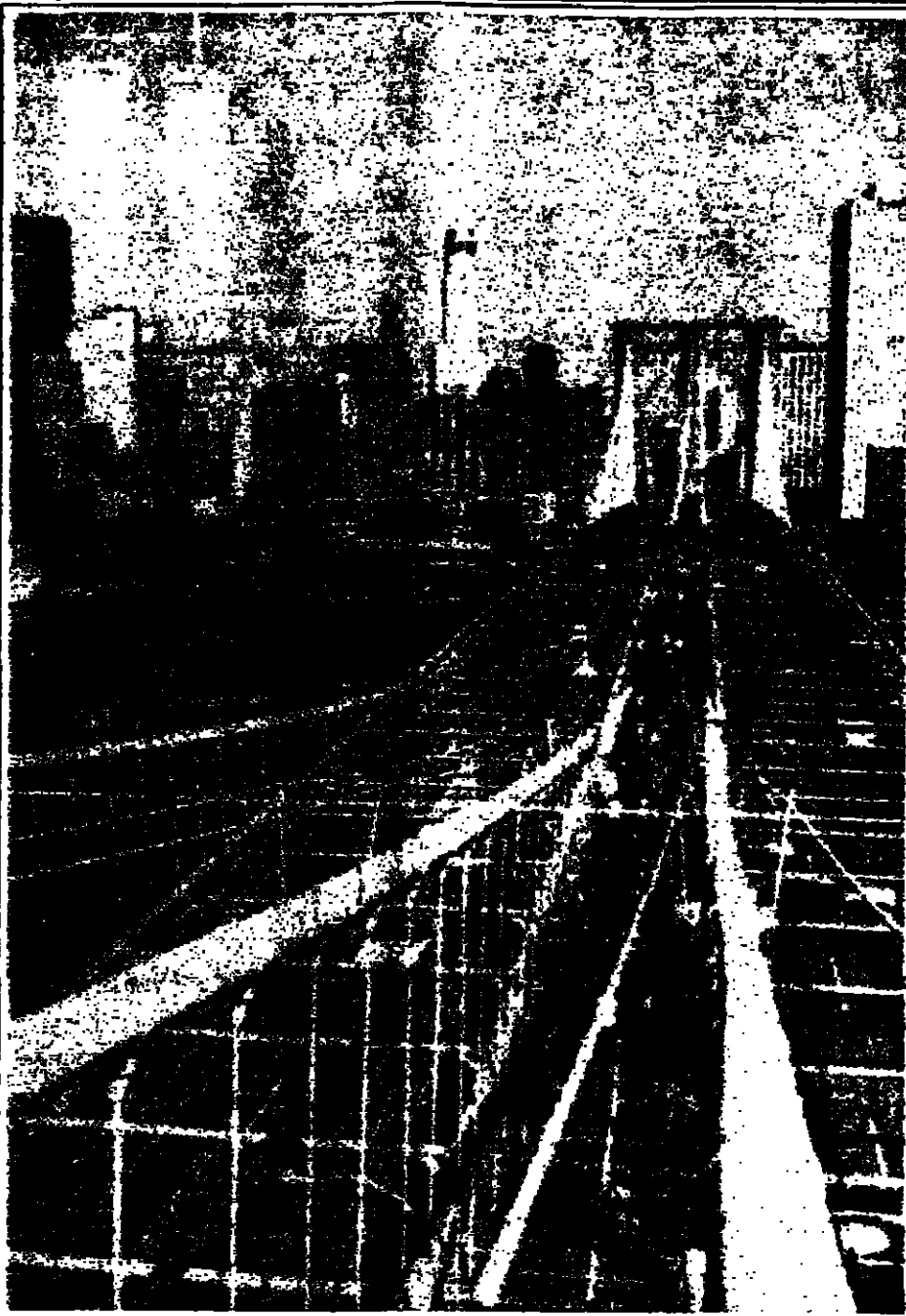
But the threat by President Fidel Castro's government to refuse to grant them safe-conduct passes means they will have to either remain indefinitely in the embassy compound or leave and turn themselves over to Cuban authorities.

Jaime Caceres, director of political affairs of Peru's foreign ministry, has been in Havana trying to gain permission for the dissidents in the embassy to leave Cuba.

It is believed that about 16 Cuban dissidents are in the Venezuelan embassy.

The government source here said Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia was meeting with his aides on the issue and also was consulting with other South American governments.

Havana Radio, in its broadcast Friday, said the actions by Venezuela and Peru to grant protection to Cubans "suspiciously coincides with the intensification of the hostility and threats of aggression by the United States against our country."



MANHATTAN BOUND: Commuters stranded by the New York City transit strike walk across the Brooklyn Bridge toward Manhattan. The twin towers of the World Trade Center are at the upper left. The tallest building between the trade center and the bridge towers is the Woolworth Building.

Police arrest 74

British youths smash shops

SCARBOROUGH, England, April 6 (AP) — More than 1,000 youths, mostly members or supporters of the "Mods" youth gang, ransacked this south Yorkshire seaside town Saturday night, smashing shop windows, setting fire to beach chairs and injuring three policemen.

Authorities arrested 74 youths and sent police patrols — some teams bolstered with dogs — into the town on Sunday.

"They just wanted a confrontation with the police," said Supt. John Carlton, chief of Scarborough police, about the Mods riot.

In recent years, at least one of Britain's youth gangs — including the Mods, Teds, Punks, Skinheads, or Rude Boys — mass at a seaside resort during Easter for drinking and brawling. The Mods tend to see themselves as smartened-up leather-outfitted Punks.

Police said the trouble started after Scarborough's pubs closed for the night. Scuffles broke out in the town center as the youths ran riot, smashing the windows in at least four shops, and using broken beer bottles and pieces of broken deckchairs to fight the police.

Carlton said the biggest cause of the trouble was not the Mods themselves but their supporters. Police were able to herd two gangs towards the beach, where they could not smash shops, and arrested 74 on charges of assault, breach of the peace and vandalism.

The incident follows a Skinheads riot in a

London underground station last month in which rival gangs wrecked a train and injured a driver and passengers. The battle sparked a one-day underground workers' lockout to protest increasing violence on London subways.

Nuclear test site

U.S. returns Eniwetok

HONOLULU, April 6 (AP) — After 33 years and 43 nuclear tests, Eniwetok is being returned to its people.

A ceremony Tuesday on the atoll about 4,300 kilometers west-southwest of Honolulu, Hawaii, will mark what the U.S. Nuclear Defense Agency officials call the end of the largest radiological cleanup operation ever. They say it also fulfills a "moral obligation incurred by the United States 33 years ago."

In 1947 the United States decided it needed Eniwetok as a nuclear test site. As part of the Marshall Islands, Eniwetok already had been fought over in World War II by the U.S. and Japanese, with U.S. marines and infantrymen securing it in February 1944.

The islands, formerly owned by Germany, had been seized by the Japanese during World War I.

The United States took control of the islands and thousands of others in the central Pacific as part of a strategic trusteeship granted by the U.N. Security Council. The trusteeship agreement, which the United States intends to terminate in 1981, allowed the United States to do virtually anything it wished in the islands.

When the decision was made on nuclear testing, the 136 inhabitants of the atoll were moved 200 kilometers southwest, to the atoll of Ujelang. It was smaller. It was barren. The Eniwetokese fought rats and near starvation — and longed to go home.

From 1948 to 1958, 43 nuclear tests were carried out on the atoll, including the first hydrogen bomb test in 1952. Eniwetok, an oval-shaped, coral reef made up of about 40 low, sandy islands surrounding a lagoon, also became a target for intercontinental ballistic missiles, fired over a 3,000-kilometer range from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

In 1972, the people of Eniwetok were told they might be able to return home by the end of 1973. Then plans were announced to carry out something called Pace — Pacific cratering experiments — on the atoll, using tons of dynamite.

Representatives of the Eniwetok people filed a suit in federal court to stop those tests, and in 1973 the Defense Department said they would not be carried out there.

By then, custody of the atoll had been turned over to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and pressures increased to let the people return. The islands were radioactive and had to be mopped up, but the U.S. Congress then was finding other places to spend the money the cleanup would require.

In 1976, funds were appropriated for what was known officially as the Eniwetok radiological cleanup and rehabilitation project. In all more than 4,000 personnel from the army, navy and air force served on the atoll, in a program that ended up costing

about \$ 100 million.

The work was done on three levels, dealing with uncontaminated debris, contaminated debris and contaminated soil.

Contaminated material was transported by boat to one of the smaller islands, Runnit, where it was mixed into concrete and put in a crater formed previously by one of the nuclear detonations. A dome-like mound was shaped over the crater and covered with a concrete top. The island of Runnit will remain quarantined indefinitely.

The nuclear defense agency says probably the most important decision was the choice of islands where the people would actually live. Selected were the large southern islands of the atoll Eniwetok, Medren and Japan. The agency says the level of residual contamination on those islands generally is less than that of most locations in the United States. A total of 116 homes have been built for the returning islanders, and crops have been planted, including 31,000 coconut trees.

The decision on residence islands raised another problem because the people called the "Dri Enjebi," one of the two Eniwetok groups, wanted to return to their ancestral island of Enjebi in the north.

It was decided, however, that Enjebi's soil was so contaminated that the lifetime body accumulation of radiation by people eating crops grown there might exceed acceptable levels.

The Dri Enjebi have made a formal request that they be allowed to go back to their own island anyway, and officials say the request is under consideration.

There are about 600 Eniwetok people remaining. The actual return to the atoll to make their homes will be carried out in phases, and about 450 are expected to be resettled by the end of June. Officials say some will remain on Ujelang, while a few already have gone to more developed island areas.

After 33 years, most just want to go home.

Charles recovers

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida, April 6 (R) — Britain's Prince Charles made a quick recovery to appear at the opening of the World Cup polo matches Saturday after being treated in a hospital for heat exhaustion.

The heir to the British throne, 31, was taken ill Friday after playing in a practice match in 32 degree Celsius heat at the Palm Beach Polo and Country Club.

After leaving the pitch breathless and red-faced he was taken to Good Samaritan Hospital, where he was released Saturday morning.

His spokesman, Oliver Everett, said he was fully recovered but it was not known whether he would be able to compete in the cup matches Sunday.

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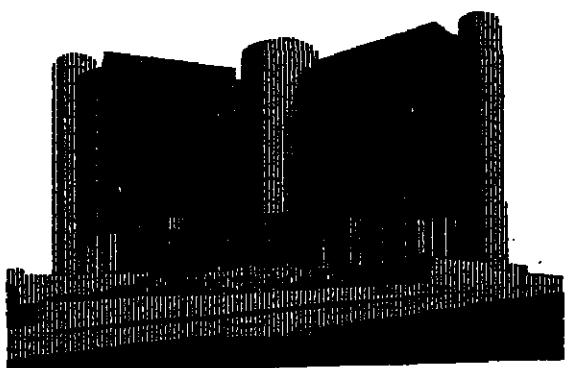
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Of U.S. service stations

Price competition re-enters gas market

WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP) — Competition is creeping back into the retail gasoline market as oil becomes easier to get around the world.

Service stations across the nation are staying open longer hours and no weekends. While gasoline prices continue to climb, profit margins for refiners and retailers are shrinking.

In the first three months of this year, gasoline use nationally dropped more than 8 per cent below the levels a year earlier. As of the end of March, gasoline stocks were at near-record levels, up more than 15 per cent from 1979, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

The big inventories have prompted some refiners to begin to make more gasoline available to their dealers. And the drop in use is pushing service station operators to stay open longer in an attempt to sell more gasoline now that they have it to sell. In the process, some dealers have begun to trim their markups to boost sales.

Iran orders end to Soviet gas shipments

LONDON, April 6 (AP) — Iran's oil ministry has ordered an end to the export of natural gas to the Soviet Union, according to Iran's Pars news agency.

A ministry spokesman said the decision to halt deliveries was a result of the "uncompromising attitude" adopted by the Soviets during recent talks on prices. Pars reported. The report was broadcast by Tehran radio.

The oil ministry spokesman said that the National Iranian Gas Company had been ordered to "make very certain" that no gas was exported to the USSR, and to submit as soon as possible a crash project for the use of the gas within Iran.

Not only gasoline is in ample supply. Home heating oil and diesel fuel consumption is down about 15 per cent from last year as a result of much higher prices and a warmer-than-normal winter. Stocks of those products at the end of March were 174 million barrels, the API said, up more than 50 per cent from 1979.

Inventories of residual fuel oil, the heaviest of the refined fuels used by utilities and industry, are up by one-fourth while use is down nearly 16 per cent. As a result, residual fuel prices are crumbling.

Venezuela, which exports large quantities of the heavy fuel to the U.S. east coast, has cut its price by as much as \$ 5 a barrel for high-sulfur residual fuel in the last two weeks. U.S. refiners, such as Exxon, have cut their prices, too, and there are reports some cargoes have been sold on the spot market for as little as \$ 11 a barrel.

Venezuelan officials, in fact, were in Washington last week trying to convince top Department of Energy officials they should buy 20 million barrels of residual fuel, which would have to be stored in above-ground tanks, for the nation's strategic petroleum reserve.

Purchases of crude oil for the reserve have been postponed at least until June 1981, by the Carter administration in order not to encourage further increases in world oil prices. Saudi Arabia also warned the administration not to add to the reserve if it wished the Saudis to continue to produce 9.5 million barrels of oil a day, 1 million more than their normal ceiling.

Meanwhile, crude oil stocks in the United States and in several other industrial nations are at record levels. U.S. crude stocks hit 362.5 million barrels at the end of March, according to the API, up about 50 million from last year. The International Energy Agency in Paris estimates crude oil stocks of major industrial nations stand at nearly 2.9 billion barrels, a record for the end of a winter and up 11 per cent from 1979.

DOE officials said the unusually high crude oil and product inventories in the United States are dragging down the operat-

ing rates for refineries. "There's so much residue around," one energy official said. "Refiners are running out of space. They have no choice but to begin to reduce refinery runs."

With crude stocks up in the United States and refinery runs down, oil imports have fallen significantly. So far this year, net imports of crude and products have averaged about 7.3 million barrels a day, down nearly 10 per cent over the year. In which alone, net imports averaged less than 6.9 million barrels a day, far below the nominal ceiling on imports of 8.2 million barrels daily set by President Carter.

But the ample supplies — some would say there is a temporary glut — have not stopped some members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries from continuing to raise their crude oil prices. Crude oil output by OPEC has been cut more than 1 million barrels a day to prop up prices. Nigeria recently raised its second-quarter prices by 51 cents a barrel to match Libya's \$ 34.70. Iran has added \$ 2 a barrel to bring its price to the same range. The Saudis are still much the lowest with a \$ 26 price.

The world average price now is just about \$ 30 a barrel.

Most experts, however, think these increases are the last before full storage tanks and dropping consumption around the world make further increases all but impossible.

In the United States, the phased decontrol of domestic crude oil prices will keep raising the cost of this crude to refineries until they reach world levels in October 1981. At the same time, refiners now are selling products made from crude oil that probably reaches the United States in February or perhaps early March. Thus not all of the most recent OPEC increases have yet found their way into the refiners' wholesale prices, but most of them have.

Crude costs will keep the retail price of gasoline and home-heating oil rising even as refiners and service station markups continue to shrink. Carter's new \$ 4.62 a barrel fee on imported oil also will add 10 cents a gallon to gasoline prices during May and June.

With average prices for leaded regular about \$ 1.23 a gallon nationally, the fee and rising crude costs could add 20 cents to 25 cents to the pump price by the end of the year. Any local tax increases will be in addition to that.

Declines in margins could slow those increases. The Lundberg Letter, which covers the retail gasoline market, estimated retail margins dropped about 0.3 cents a gallon in March. "Retail gasoline margins have started a decline that seems practically certain to continue for some time," the letter said. "How far they fall will depend on how loose gasoline supplies are."

Kuwait announces new oil contracts

KUWAIT, April 6 (R) — Kuwait Sunday announced agreement on new supply contracts with two major Western oil companies and oil experts said the companies would take sharply lower volumes of crude than previously.

Oil ministry officials declined to give details of the agreements, with the Royal Dutch Shell group and Gulf Oil corporation.

Previous contracts between Kuwait and

Interest rates hit industry Imported car sales decline in U.S. slump

DETROIT, April 6 (LAT) — Higher interest rates and the end of some rebate programs led to a deepening slump in auto sales in March, the industry reported.

For the first time in more than a year, sales of imported cars were below year-ago levels, and imports' share of the U.S. market fell slightly from its record 27 per cent level in February. But the import companies attributed the decline to a shortage of new vehicles rather than a falloff in demand.

Sales of U.S.-built autos were off 18.3 per cent for the entire month, compared to March 1979, and fell 27.8 per cent in the final 10-day selling period, during which many rebate programs expired. Import sales fell 6.7 per cent for the month and the import share of the market was 24.9 per cent.

The continued slide in sales during March was only part of the bad news for the industry. In other developments:

— Ford Motor Co. said it lost "substantially" more money in the first three months of 1980 than the \$ 41 million it lost in the last quarter of 1979. The company made the admission in a single sentence in the final prospectus for its offering of \$ 400 million in notes, but provided no further elaboration. Final results for the quarter are expected later this month.

— The industry will boost layoffs next week to the highest point in the year-long sales slump, with the auto makers closing

22 of their 56 assembly lines. The sharp cut in production will bring total industry layoffs to 223,000, the highest since the 1975 recession, when the total peaked at 350,000.

— Ford said it was raising its car prices an average of \$ 170, or 2.2 per cent, following a similar move made earlier this week by General Motors Corp.

— Standard and Poor's Corp. said it was again lowering the bond rating of Chrysler Financial Corp. to reflect the "continuing financial deterioration" of the firm's parent, Chrysler Corp. Standard and Poor's lowered the rating of Chrysler financial's senior debt to "B" from "BB" and cut the rating of subordinated debt to "CC" from "BB." All of the ratings indicate speculative investments.

— Executives of U.S. auto companies have tended to blame foreign auto makers for their woes, and the campaign against the imports became more strident.

GM chairman Thomas Murphy said in Los Angeles that the strong sales of imports were a "national disgrace." Murphy said he still opposed trade barriers to Japanese imports, but urged Americans to stop buying foreign-made products.

In analyzing the sales figures for the month, Murphy and other industry officials cautioned that the year-to-year comparison can be misleading. The industry had near-record sales in March 1979, because the gasoline crunch had just

begun and customers were rushing to buy more fuel-efficient cars, virtually cleaning out the supply of such vehicles.

The U.S. industry in March 1980 sold 670,146 cars, down from the year-ago level of 852,311, while import sales totaled an estimated 222,000, off from 247,105 a year ago. Of the six leading importers, only Toyota had a sales increase in March.

March sales for GM were 390,371, down 15.6 per cent; Ford, 167,362, down 26.1 per cent; Chrysler, 76,969, down 26.2 per cent; American Motors Corp., 16,467, up 49.6 per cent; and Volkswagen of America Inc., 18,977, up 15 per cent.

During the final 10-day period, GM sold 128,699, down 23.9 per cent; Ford 54,987, down 40.4 per cent; Chrysler 32,217, down 33.8 per cent; and Volkswagen, 8,826, up 19.4 per cent. AMC does not report 10-day sales.

Analysts said the declines were expected during the final period because most customer rebates were also beginning to have an effect on the market, analysts said, making it more difficult for buyers to arrange financing and for dealers to afford carrying large inventories of new vehicles.

On a seasonally adjusted annual basis, March sales fell to 10 million from 10.4 million in February. Sales stood at 11.8 million in March 1979.

Labor Department says

U.S. workers earn 25% less than Europeans

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP) — Factory workers in West Germany, Belgium, Holland and Sweden earned about 25 per cent more than U.S. workers last year, according to estimates by the U.S. Department of Labor.

An average U.S. production worker in manufacturing industries earned \$ 9.09 an hour in 1979, all benefits included, but his average Belgian counterpart got the equivalent of \$ 11.30, the Dutchman \$ 11.31, the West German \$ 11.33 and the Swede \$ 11.39, the agency said.

These are gross figures which include not

only wages but social security and other benefits which are not paid directly to the worker, the agency explained.

Because prices vary from country to country, and because workers get other kinds of compensation beyond their regular pay in some countries, the Labor Department warned that the figures do not indicate comparative living standards.

But analysts here said in many cases these differences are to the advantage of non-Americans.

The experts point out that some countries pay family allowances when there are more than two children in a household. Prices in West Germany and Sweden are rising at only about one-third the rate of inflation in the United States, and Belgian laws require nearly all wages and salaries to rise with the official cost-of-living index.

On the other hand, food and gasoline prices, as well as taxes, are generally lower in the United States.

In five of the 10 countries studied by the

U.S. Labor Department, earnings are lower than in the United States. The average Briton gets the equivalent of only \$ 5.46 an hour, the Japanese \$ 5.48, the Italian \$ 7.38, the Canadian \$ 7.97 and the Frenchman \$ 8.17.

Among the poor — countries the estimate is \$ 2.31 for Mexico, \$ 1.80 for Brazil and \$ 1.11 for South Korea.

The figures show that the U.S. worker began to lose his top status in 1975, after the dollar was first devalued. But the 25 per cent spread was not reached until last year.

Europe car imports rise

PARIS, April 6 (AFP) — Western Europe might be importing more cars than it exports in 1983, according to a report published here on the European car industry between 1981 and 1985 by the Eurofinance Research Center.

This change in the terms of trade would be due to increasing competition from Japan and manufacturers in the socialist Comecon trading block building cars under license.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Saturday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.33	3.35	3.35
Pound Sterling	7.22	7.22	7.15
Deutsche Mark (100)	171.00	173.00	169.60
Swiss F (100)	180.00	183.00	178.90
French F (100)	74.00	75.00	73.85
Italian Lira (10,000)	37.00	38.00	37.10
Lebanese Lira (100)		97.00	96.55
Syrian Lira (100)		77.00	87.00
Egyptian Pound		4.30	4.40
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.18	12.04
Jordanian Dinar		10.95	10.77
Emirates Dirham (100)		89.41	89.41
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.00	91.00
Bahraini Dinar		8.90	8.82
Iranian Riyal (100)		—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		—	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		73.75	73.25
Moroccan Dirham (100)		82.00	83.50
Indian Rupee (100)		—	40.20
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	33.90
Turkish Lira (1000)		45.45	—
Gold kg.		53,000.00	—
10 Tolas bar		6,180.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.30	—	13.00
Canadian Dollar	2.80	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	107.00	—	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	156.00	—	157.00
Spanish Peso		50.50	50.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)		82.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	45.00
Singapore		—	1.47

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BERTH	NAME OF VESSEL	AGENT	TYPE OF CARGO	ARRIVAL DATE
4	Reef Star	O.C.E.	Fruits	5-4-80
5	Green Harbour (Brigs)	Kanoo	Flour/Oil/Cons.	3-4-80
6	Santo Pioneer	Kanoo	Mats.	5-4-80
7	Hellenic Navigator	Alpha	Rice/Gen/Contra.	5-4-80
8	Lantau Trader	S.C.S.A.	Wheat/Barley	31-3-80
10	Green Harbour (Brigs)	Kanoo	Flour/Oil/Cons.	3-4-80
13	Eugenia V.	Elhawi	Timber	3-4-80
16	Oakland	Rezyat	Contra/To Load E.	5-4-80
18	Odyseus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	30-3-80
19	Kiwi Arrow	Alsbah	Bulk Cement	3-4-80
20	Houda Star	Alwani	Tiles	5-4-80
25	Linden	Alireza	Contra/Gen/H. Ufts	3-4-80
27	Patrick Vieljeux	Algezirah	M. Powder/Pipes/Reef	5-4-80
35	Asean Liberty	Alsbah	Containers	5-4-80
36	Reef Giulia	Star	Reef	5-4-80
37	Espresso Piemonte	Kanoo	Ro Ro	5-4-80

2. RECENT ARRIVALS

BERTH	NAME OF VESSEL	AGENT	TYPE OF CARGO	ARRIVAL DATE
2	Oakland	Rezyat	Containers.	5-4-80
2	Sam Houston	A.E.T.	Barges	5-4-80
5	Axis No. 1	Star	Foodstuffs	5-4-80
11	Reef Giulia	Algezirah	Reef	5-4-80
11	Patrick Vieljeux	Algezirah	M. Powder/Pipes/Ref.	5-4-80
11	Asean Liberty	Alsbah	Containers	5-4-80
11	Aminah 'A'	Alwani	Durra	5-4-80
11	Santo Pioneer	Kanoo	Flour/Rice/Contra.	5-4-80
11	Reef Star	O.C.E.	Reef	5-4-80
11	Kota Jaya	O.C.E.	General	6-4-80

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BERTH	NAME OF VESSEL	AGENT	TYPE OF CARGO	ARRIVAL DATE
2	Arch Angelos/G	U E P	Barley in Bags	283.80
2	Arch Angelos/G	U E P	General	54.80
5	Sharp Island	U E P	Sugar in Bags	54.80
11	Rai Shou	S E A	General	44.80
18	Bailundo	Alsaada	Cement in Bags	24.80
20	Dalki Maru	Gosabli	Bulk Cement	313.80
21	Menina Alice (D.B.)	A E T	Ro/Ro Conts	54.80
24	Nediloyd Rochester	Kanoo	Gen/Steel	14.80
27	Asia Samho	Gulf	General	44.80
33	Taurus	Gulf	Cement in Bags	44.80
35	Eastern Ruby	Gulf	Cement Silo Vessel	14.80
36	Psara Flag	S M C		

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m.v. EMIRATES EXPRESS	8001	19-4-1980
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Air Force Command	Construction of warehouses at King Abdul Aziz Air Base in Dhahran and Prince Fahd Air Base in Taif	500		April 12
Ministry of Health	Sinking of two wells for hospital in Jazan area: Islamic University,	599	200	April 21
Construction of a building for the Department of Propagation	Medina	15	1000	April 12
Supply of mobile lavatories for the upcoming pilgrimage season	Municipality of Mecca	20	150	April 14
Construction of primary schools, model No. 2 (18 classrooms)	Ministry of Education	14 / M	3000	April 8

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*A prince's dream***The tip of the iceberg**

Five years since the idea surfaced, Prince Muhammad Al-Faisal moves closer and closer to his goal — towing an iceberg to the coast of Saudi Arabia.



Prince Muhammad delivering the opening address at the Cambridge conference

By Anne Whitehouse
London Bureau

LONDON — Five years after he originally proposed the scheme, Prince Muhammad Al-Faisal is still championing the use of iceberg water in Saudi Arabia. And he is that much nearer making it a reality.

He claims his Paris-based company Iceberg Transport International Ltd. has reached a landmark in its two year history. "We have reached the end of the information gathering phase and are now entering the experimentation phase."

Prince Muhammad, son of King Faisal and former director of the Saline Water Conversion Corporation, is now acknowledged to be the driving force behind the study of the use of icebergs. Last week he sponsored his second conference on this subject at the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge.

Over sixty glacial scientists from universities, oil companies and coast guard stations attended the conference where the latest work on icebergs and their characteristics was discussed. As a constant reminder of the prince's practical interest were the four French and one Egyptian scientists from ITI, on the look out for new data and techniques.

Next year, for the first time and at a cost of \$25 million, ITI is to make its first trial tow of an iceberg for just a few weeks. If it is successful, other larger scale trials will take place, culminating in a full scale tow of a medium-sized tabular iceberg (about 100 million cubic meters) to the Red Sea in 1989.

The problems, the prince admits, are phenomenal, simply because so little is known about the characteristics of icebergs in their natural environment, let alone in warm seas and in constant motion.

Every summer, many of the hundreds of thousands of icebergs that break away from the Antarctic every year vanish without a trace. Whether their natural flaws cause them to break up, or the motion of the winds and waves batter them to pieces, the scientists do not know.

What they are prepared to say is that any iceberg towed from the Antarctic to north of the Equator will melt away unless it is protected, from the wind, the eroding action of the waves and the strange, warm currents that can occur in the ocean depths.

Prince Muhammad has not finally decided on the details of how he intends to protect the icebergs, but ITI has tried several different methods in laboratory models.

He is convinced however that the towing will have to make use of all the natural forces at work in the oceans, including the currents and the winds. Primitive methods, like using sails, have many advantages, he says, and of nothing else, will help to keep the cost down.

Over sixty scientists from universities, oil companies and coast guard stations attended the conference where the latest work on icebergs was discussed.

As far as the prince's chief scientist and co-director of ITI, Egyptian Professor Shawkat Ismael, is concerned, curbing the cost is the biggest of his worries. "If we can put men on the moon," he says, "we can tow an iceberg to Saudi Arabia."

How he intends to do it may sound extraordinary, but as a mechanical engineer, he is prepared to consider almost any technique.

"In principle," he explains, the iceberg will be towed by tugs at the same time using the wind to aid it along. Around the iceberg at sea level will be a thick belt, held away from the ice by a series of semi-submerged towers,

so that the waves' motion is broken.

Once the iceberg has reached its destination, ideally the west coast of the Arabian peninsula, it will be slowly melted while moored out at sea. By quarrying in the centre of the iceberg's surface, the newly melted ice will be enclosed by a walled box of ice. In accordance with the country's needs, the water will be pumped ashore.

Processing and purifying will not be necessary, says Ismael, as the water, originally trapped by glaciers hundreds of thousands of years ago is exceptionally pure.

Legal and insurance problems have not been looked into in depth, but ITI's scientists say they have no reason to expect any problems.

But even if transporting an iceberg thousands of kilometers north to the Red Sea is feasible, is it worth immense effort and expense?

Most definitely yes, says Prince Muhammad, for by 1990, Saudi Arabia's water supply will look very grave. And at current rates, he believes, even with the cost of moving the iceberg at \$500 million, the amount of pure water will be so great that the cost will work out at just a quarter of the cost of desalination.

Scientists at the Cambridge conference generally agreed. "There are no serious environmental side-effects," said one. "The scheme would merely reverse part of the natural hydrological cycle." Others pointed out that whatever the problems, if there were just a tiny degree of success, the project should go on, because of its enormous potential.

There are certainly sceptics but iceberg use a study has undoubtedly gained in respectability since Prince Muhammad's first conference on the use of icebergs.

Where it will go from here depends almost entirely upon the prince, although he claims he cannot take sole responsibility for ever. Additional funds would certainly speed up the project and he is keen to persuade the Saudi government to back it with him.

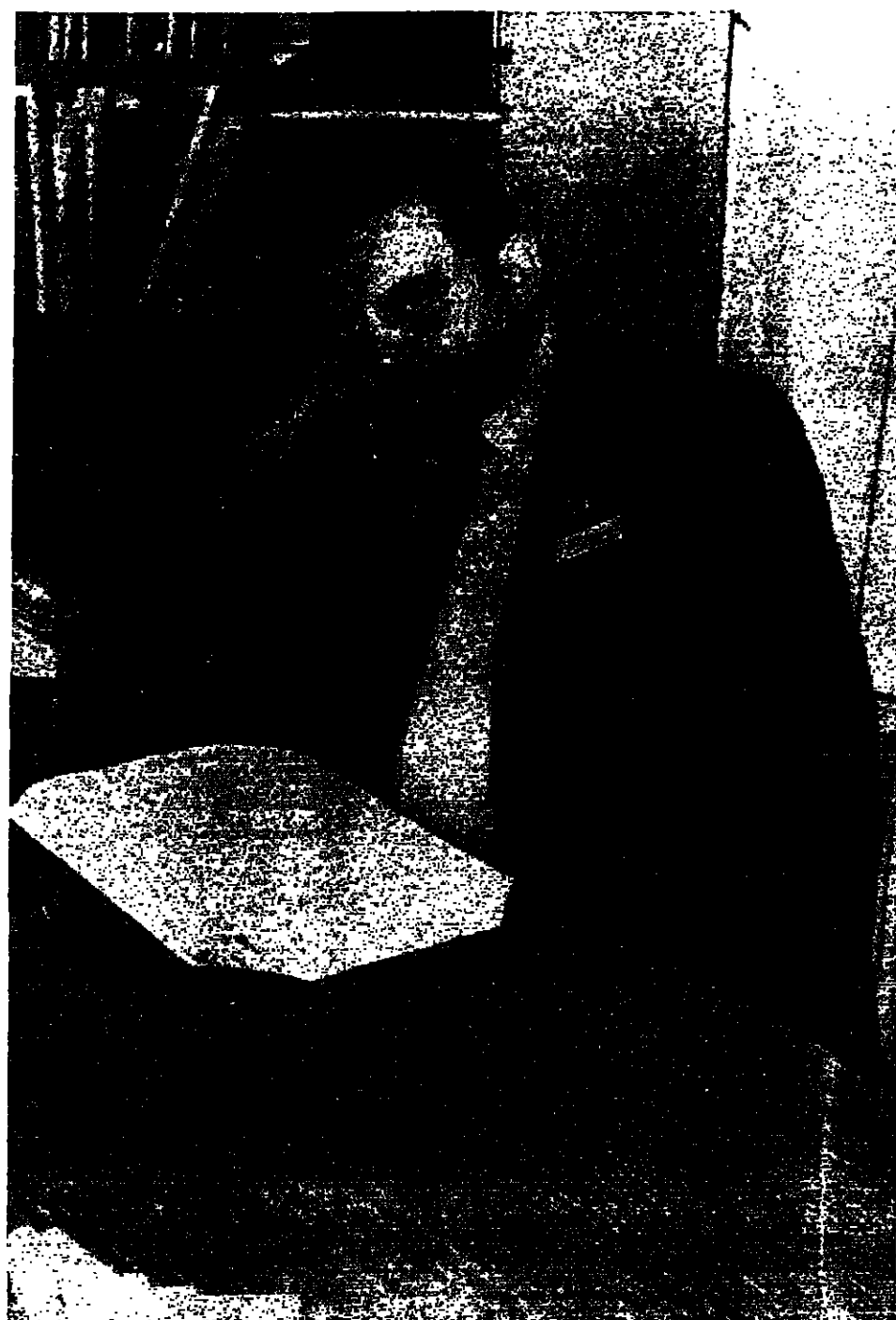


An iceberg such as this, in Antarctica's Wendell Sea, is likely to be the kind towed to the Kingdom's Red Sea Coast.



Prince Muhammad and one of the scientists at the conference

An idea whose time has come

The Prince and the iceberg

Prince Muhammad says that his Iceberg Transport International is about to begin experiments, after years of research.

Once head of the Saline Water Conversion Corporation, Prince Muhammad has championed the use of iceberg water in Saudi Arabia for over ten years.



Prince Muhammad speaks to the conference

إلى، إلى

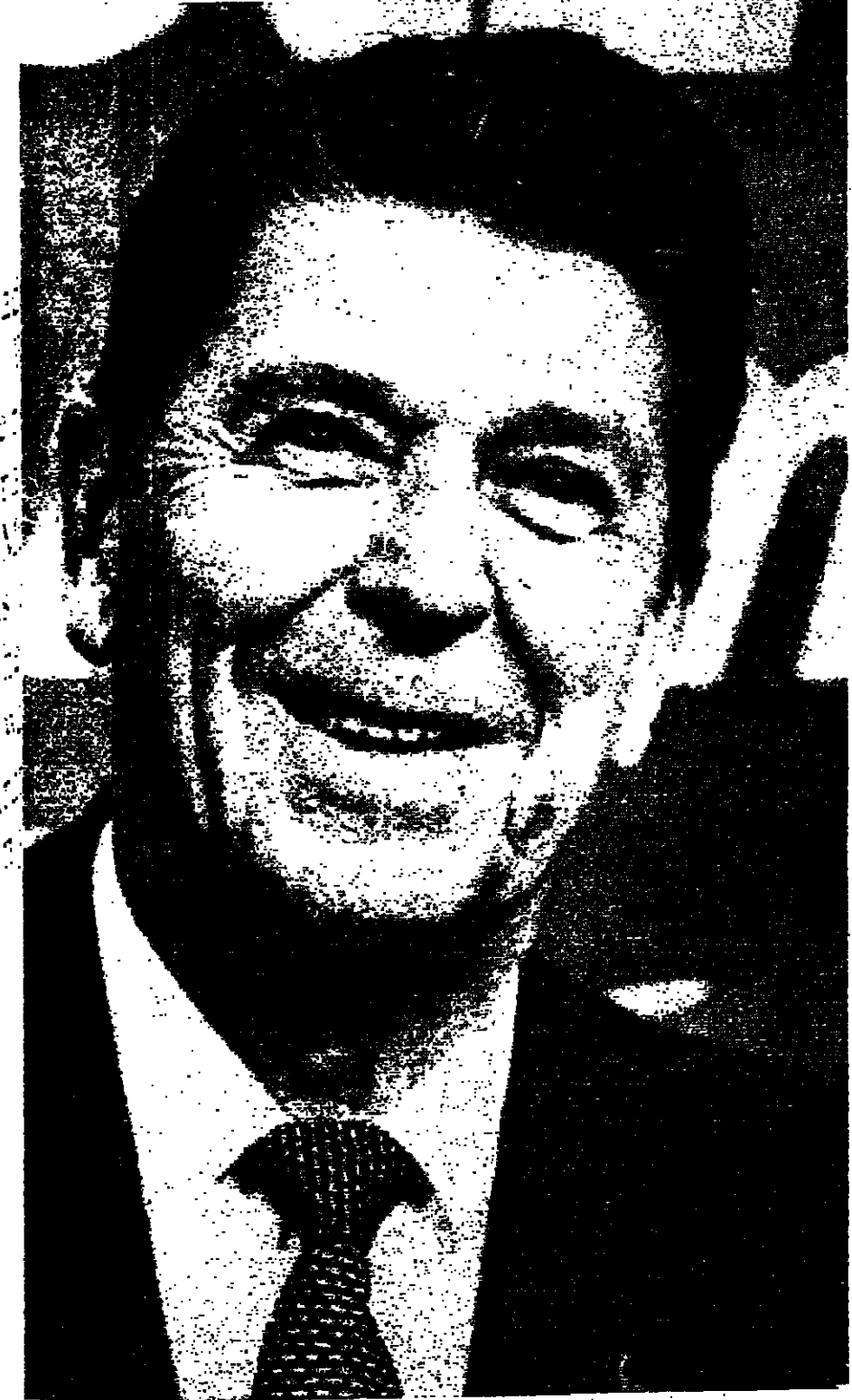
Mexican apprentice bullfighter Felipe Gonzalez is tossed by a young bull in Madrid recently. He was unhurt.



Three young Afghan refugees, among the estimated 500,000 in Pakistan, in a camp near Peshawar



Prince Charles, (above) arrives in Vancouver on March 31 on a state visit to Canada. He chats, below, with a member of the First Combat Engineer Regiment.



Ronald Reagan at a Milwaukee news conference said he was "cautiously optimistic" about chances in the election.



An exhibition called Nature and City in Stuttgart ended with the burial of thirty cars in grass sod. It was an effort by the city fathers to call attention to pollution.

دنيا

BEETLE BAILEY

4-7

BEETLE! WHAT DID I TELL YOU TO DO?!!

GIVE ME A HINT

WELL, WHAT HAVE WE HERE?

I'LL BE DARNED IF I'LL ASK FOR A HINT

BLONDIE

DAGWOOD'S PIPE NEEDS A COUPLE OF SHOTS OF THIS FRENCH PERFUME

OH, HONEY—YOUR PIPE SMELLS SO MUCH BETTER TONIGHT!

B.C.

SHOW ME A MAN THAT NEVER SAYS DIE... ..AND I'LL SHOW YOU A MORTICIAN

HAGAR

HAGAR, I'D LIKE YOU TO MEET "ERIC THE BALD"

BOLD! BOLD! "ERIC THE BALD!"

WIZARD

I HAVE AN ULTIMATUM FROM THE HUNS, SIR

SURRENDER OR ELSE!

ANY REPLY, SIR?

WITHOUT SOUNDING TOO OFFENSIVE, ASK FOR MORE DETAILS ON "OR ELSE"

SMALL SOCIETY

OH, YEAH?

WELL, IF THE GOVERNMENT CAN HAVE HIDDEN TAXES, WE CAN HAVE HIDDEN EXEMPTIONS—



DENNIS the MENACE

"MR. WILSON NEVER EXERCISES! EITHER HE'S CHASIN' SOMETHING OR SOMETHING'S CHASIN' HIM!"

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1980

Contract Bridge

B. Jay Becker

Famous Hand

West dealer. East-West vulnerable.

NORTH

♠ 9

♥ 7 4 3

♦ K 9 5

♣ A 9 8 7 5

EAST

♠ 8 4 2

♥ A K 10 9 8 2

♦ 7 2

♣ 10 4 2

SOUTH

♠ A K 10 6

♥ Q J 5

♦ A J 10 8 6 4

♣ —

The bidding:

West North East South

Pass Pass Pass 10

Pass 1 NT Pass 2 ♣

Pass 30 Pass 40

Pass 5 ♣ Pass 50

Opening lead — ten of clubs.

Here is a dramatic deal from the U.S.-Italy match in 1963. It was played on Bridge-O-Rama before a large Italian audience.

Bobby Jordan (playing with Arthur Robinson) ruffed the opening club lead, then led the ace of trumps and continued with a trump to the king. At this point, the entire audience and all the commentators thought that Jordan would go down one. It seemed certain that he'd lose a trump trick and two hearts.

But Jordan then proceeded to confound all the prognosticators. He cashed dummy's ace of clubs, discarding a heart, and ruffed a club. A spade to dummy's queen was followed by another club ruff. Then, after cashing the A-K of spades and trumping a spade, he ruffed dummy's last club with his last trump as West helplessly followed suit.

By this time, eleven tricks had been played and Jordan had won them all! The audience, partisan though it was, applauded enthusiastically as Jordan brought the contract home. His three losers had somehow dwindled to two before their very eyes.

The hand brought the U.S. team a gain of 450 points. The Italian North-South pair at the other table quickly went down one at the same contract. The bidding went:

West North East South

Pass Pass 1 ♥ 20

Pass 30 Pass 3 ♣

Pass 4 ♣ Pass 4 ♣

Pass 4 ♣ Pass 50

The play at this table went much more simply. The American West led a heart and East cashed the A-K of hearts before returning a heart for West to ruff. Declarer went down one before he even had a chance to consider how to play the hand.

Your Individual Horoscope

— Frances Drake —

FOR MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth Sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Business plans are subject to changes, and this may temporarily interfere with progress. Impatience could work against you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Forget about someone's inconsiderate remarks. Close allies seem unpredictable and are subject to changing moods. Avoid disputes.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) Watch relations with co-workers. You may feel vulnerable to a sneak attack. Keep reputation above reproach from others.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) Someone may misinterpret your point of view. Do nothing that goes against your code of ethics. Loved ones may be extravagant.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) Interruptions may interfere with work progress. Getting mad about it doesn't remedy the situation. Protect nerves and health.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) Not a time to sign agreements. If a date has to be canceled, don't over-react.

Watch a tendency towards self-destructive behavior.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You may feel a co-worker is overly competitive. An unexpected bill could crop up. Keep peace with family and friends.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You're liable to keep your true feelings hidden. Don't test others or be abrupt in manner. Your tone of voice could antagonize.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Someone could quote you out of context. An expense could arise re a forgotten bill. Don't fight with others about money.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) Watch out for misunderstandings with superiors. You may have mixed feelings about a party, but p.m. finds you sexual, perhaps too aggressive.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) Watch legalities about money transactions. A superior's actions may catch you off guard. Don't let anger build up inside of you.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) Someone may try to pull a fast one in business. A friend may not want to commit himself re a meeting. Watch work irritations.

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Mexico money

5 Cheese

10 Ward off

12 Reddy of song

13 Province of Italy

14 Overhead

15 Go amiss

16 This instant!

18 On the road to

19 Of the backbone

21 Lodge member

22 Pinafore

23 Beret of color

24 Russian potentate

25 New York city

26 Whirl

27 Painter, — Cassatt

28 USNA grad.: abbr.

29 Awakens

32 Faux —

33 Reign: India

34 Thrice: Lat.

35 Dwell

37 Correct a text

39 Sailing vessel

40 Succinct

41 Basic belief

42 Town in Mass.

DOWN

1 Boundaries

2 Tennis name

3 Type of grand jury meeting

4 Whale

5 Wrap

6 Netting

7 Old radio show

8 Figaro's city

9 Futuristic engine

11 Sawbuck

17 Paddle

20 Iranian cash

23 Skin aperture

24 Defensible

25 Aircraft

26 Cooper in "Meet John —"

28 Took baby "steps" — home..."

Saturday's Answer

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36

37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45

arab news CALENDAR

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show

5:39 Grizzly Adams

6:27 Big John, Little John

6:50 Housecall

7:10 The Incredible Hulk

8:02 Mind your Language

8:26 Charlie's Angels

9:11 The Professionals

Yogi's space race: Spartikan spectacular; Godzilla: energy beast Letting Go Off the Wall Learning Disabilities Wildfire Hello Sailor Pretty Angels all in a row stakeout

VOA

P.M.

8:00 News Roundup

8:30 Opinion: Analyses

8:30 Dateline

9:00 News Summary

9:00 Special English: The Making of a Nation

9:30 News Summary

9:30 Music USA: (Standards)

10:00 News Roundup

10:05 Reports: Actualities

10:05 Opening: Analyses

News Summary

10:30 VOC Magazine

10:30 America: Letter Cultural: Letter

11:00 Special English: News

11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

Midnight

12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comment news analyses.

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43971

35507

28653

41429

22235

Believe It or Not!

ROGERS HORNSBY (1896-1963)

CONSIDERED THE GREATEST OF ALL RIGHT-HANDED BATTERS, NEVER WENT TO THE MOVIES OR READ A BOOK FOR FEAR THEY WOULD IMPAIR HIS VISION.

PAGING DON QUIXOTE

MERIDA A CITY IN MEXICO HAS 20,000 WINDMILLS

STAN SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS

doubles tactics

WRONG MAN TAKES THE OVERHEAD!

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

AXYDLBAAXR

LONG FELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

U PSOSF TPSE C NCP EQH

GUOSW HP QHBS JDX EQCX

VBSPX QUV HGW CZS CX VHNS

JHWL SGVS V SIBSPVS

— YHVQ JUGGUPZV

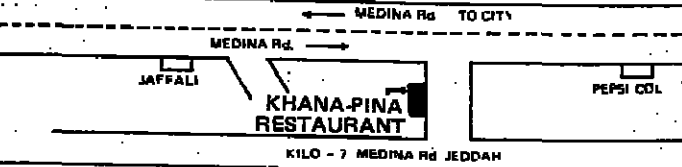
Saturday's Cryptquote: WHAT IS GOOD ONLY BECAUSE IT PLEASES CANNOT BE PRONOUNCED GOOD UNTIL IT HAS BEEN FOUND TO PLEASE.—SAMUEL JOHNSON

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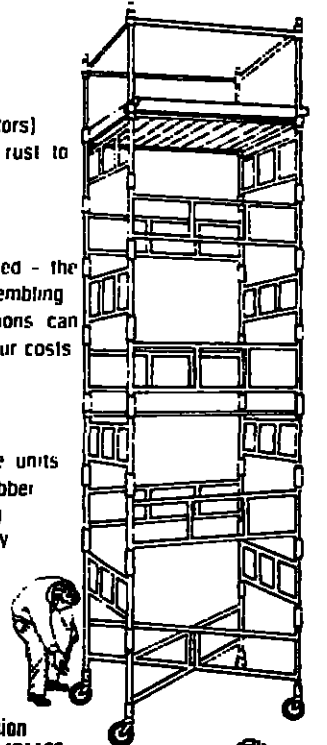
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PAGE 16

International

الطريق ٢١ جدي الأولى ١٤٠٠ هـ

But Iran calls idea dead

Swiss ask hostage switch

TEHRAN, April 6 (Agencies) — An independent effort was underway Sunday to seek a compromise that would allow the transfer of the American hostages to Iranian government custody. But a prominent member of the ruling Revolutionary Council was quoted as saying the transfer scheme is dead.

Meanwhile, three American clergymen and several other Christian clerics were to hold Easter Sunday services for the American hostages, now in their 155th day of captivity in the hands of Muslim students at the occupied U.S. embassy.

As efforts were underway to seek a hostage transfer in Iran, a group of U.S. senators completed a tour of a U.S. navy carrier task force in the Indian Ocean.

"In our conversations with the pilots and flight crews, they seemed anxious to go into action to hit selected targets in Iran to gain the release of the hostages," senators Howard Baker, Republican-Tennessee, and Joseph Biden, Democrat-Delaware, told reporters in Athens, Greece. There was no immediate comment on their statement from the Carter administration or the Iranians.

In Tehran, Swiss Ambassador Eric Lang said discussions were under way on the creation of a five-member independent committee to mediate a transfer of the hostages from the militants' hands to the Iranian government.

But Hojatoleslam Rafsanjani was quoted by a Tehran newspaper as saying "the question of handing over the hostages to the Revolutionary Council is over." He used the

Farsi word for "over," which also can be translated as meaning repudiated.

Rafsanjani is a member of the Islamic Republican party, the powerful clerical faction that dominates the Revolutionary Council and has been fighting moderate Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr's plan to transfer the hostages. Rafsanjani's interview was carried in the party newspaper *Jomhuri Islam*.

Tehran Radio said the council would discuss the proposed transfer at a meeting Sunday night.

A spokesman for Rafsanjani said the Muslim cleric was speaking for himself. But the newspaper interview came out after Rafsanjani had met with Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini, raising speculation that he, too, was against the transfer.

"From my point of view, it isn't advisable that the hostages be transferred to the Revolutionary Council or the government," Rafsanjani was quoted as saying.

Nevertheless, the council should be assured the hostages are in good health, he said.

The Islamic Republican party gained a dear lead in the first round of balloting for the national assembly. A runoff round is to be held on an as yet undetermined date this spring and the parliament could convene within two months.

Foreign Minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh said the Revolutionary Council would consider the hostage issue at its meeting Sunday night.

He also said he would leave Tuesday on a trip to Syria and Algeria, with possible stops in

Libya, Sudan and Kuwait. The radio report gave no reason for the trip.

Lang said in a telephone interview that the proposed independent committee's only job would be to pave the way for moving the hostages to government control. He stressed the mediation effort was still in the idea stage — a proposal being discussed with representatives of the government and the militants.

Lang said he would serve on the proposed committee, along with Monsignor Annibale Bugnini, the Papal nuncio in Tehran, and Hilarion Capudji, the former Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem. The other two candidates were not identified, but Lang said they would not have any connection with the U.S.-Iranian dispute.

Capudji, who arrived here Saturday to take part in the Easter service for the hostages, has already become involved in trying to arrange a settlement between the militants and the government. He met Saturday with representatives of the two camps and later told the Tehran newspaper *Bambad*:

"I hope to use all means to help solve the existing crisis. Certainly a logical solution of the Iran-U.S. crisis is my heartfelt desire."

Meanwhile, one of the U.S. embassy hostages was questioned Sunday by a prosecutor probing the death of a Tehran girl alleged to have been killed by a brother who believed an American at the embassy had made her pregnant.

A spokesman for the students holding the hostages said the prosecutor visited the embassy and interviewed Michael Moeller.



SPRING BONNET: Eddie, an emu on display at an Irvine, California, zoo, admires the latest in spring bonnets worn by Elsie, his companion in captivity.

\$ 850,000 from unnamed collector

Rarest stamp fetches biggest fee ever

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP) — The famed British Guiana 1856 one-cent magenta, the world's rarest and most valuable stamp, was sold at auction Saturday for \$ 850,000 to a buyer who asked to remain anonymous. It was the highest price ever paid for an individual stamp.

The stamp was put up for auction by Irwin Weinberg, a Pennsylvania collector who acquired it in 1970 for \$ 280,000 a price that was a record at the time.

The Guiana one cent, which is the only extant example of its type, has been described as the most valuable single object in the world "for its size and weight." It has been owned by several people on two continents since its discovery in 1873 by a British school boy who was looking through some old family correspondence.

Several hundred postage stamp aficionados crowded the cavernous grand ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel as

Robert A. Siegel auction galleries held its annual "Rarities of the World" sale. Experts believed the Guiana one cent might have brought more than \$ 1 million at Saturday's auction, becoming the first million dollar stamp. But the bidding, which opened at \$ 350,000 rose quickly at \$ 50,000 increments and ended at \$ 850,000.

While the name of the new owner was not announced, the auctioneer did reveal it is a stamp collector, which indicates the one-cent was not bought by someone who was merely an investor.

Howard Fraser, chairman of the London stamp firm of Stanley Gibbons, had identified before Saturday's auction 11 individuals around the world who collect British Commonwealth stamps and might have had \$ 850,000 or thereabouts, to bid for the one-cent.

According to Fraser, three of the rich collectors are in Britain, two in Europe, two in

South Africa, one in Mexico and three in the United States.

The one-cent was printed in British Guiana, which is now called Guyana, while the colonists were waiting in 1856 for a shipment of stamps to arrive from London. As stocks ran low, it was decided to print some locally with ordinary printer's type.

The design was a little ship in the middle surrounded by the colony's motto, "Dum Spiro Spero" (We Give and We Receive).

Weinberg, seller of the Guiana one-cent, said he bought the stamp 10 years ago "as a hedge against inflation, and now the inflation is here."

I hope they (the new owner) enjoy it as much as I did," Weinberg said. "But enjoying it means sharing it with other people."

After the auctioneer banged the gavel to indicate the Guiana one-cent had been sold for the \$ 850,000 Weinberg said he thought the price was "super."



GLIMPSES: "Glimpses of America," a U.S. photographic exhibition, is attracting throngs of curious — and bewildered — Chinese in Peking. Gallery-goers saw the Wayne County Store, the Statue of Liberty, the "Good Humor" ice cream man and other views of Americans.

'What is baseball?'

Chinese puzzle over America in pictures

PEKING, April 6 (AP) — "Glimpses of America," described as a photographic gift from the people of the United States today, to the people of Communist China, wound up a 14-day run here Saturday after having been seen by 52,000 impressed, but slightly bewildered, Chinese.

A collection of 160 heroic-sized color photos of life in the United States today, it was put together by New York man-about-town J. W. Canty from works donated by 18 New York-based cameramen.

Staged in the Rococo-style Russian-built exhibition hall near the Peking Zoo, the exhibition gave many Chinese their first peek at places, people and customs in a country which has aroused more curiosity among the Chinese than perhaps any other.

The pictures were taken in 28 of the 50 states and portrayed a slice of society, from the coal mines of Appalachia to the glittering skyscrapers of New York City.

The show, innocent of sponsorship by either the American government or big business, was the brainchild of Canty, a handsome man in his early thirties who not only is a successful photographer, world traveler and vocal backer of New York, but is an Episcopal minister without a church.

He got the idea after seven visits, on his

own, to China and the normalization of relations on New Year's day 1979.

Working with Colin Room, an Australian photographer he raised money from companies and individuals and dug into his own pocket. The photographers, most of them well known, reacted with enthusiasm.

During its showing here-it moves on to other parts of China next week as many as 5,000 Chinese a day paid about three cents each to see the photos. On one special day, representatives of 37 embassies, including some not notably friendly to the United States, such as the Russians, the East European Communist bloc, and third world countries, turned up.

For the Chinese, many of them English language students or teachers, the photographs provoked some doubts and questions along with the admiration.

"What is baseball? What is a Christmas tree? And do cowboys really still herd cattle on horseback?" were some of the questions aroused by photos of these subjects.

Asked one student: "How much of the exhibition was censored by the government?"

"Whose government?" Canty asked. "Yours, of course," was the reply. He reexplained that it had neither been seen or passed

on by Washington.

Other Chinese couldn't understand why Canty chose to show the seamy side of America along with the glamorous.

The most persistent question was American treatment of blacks and Indians.

"Can blacks go to school in the United States?" some asked. "Are they allowed to eat meat? Do they lead happy lives?"

Reflecting attitudes instilled by Chinese propaganda over the years, others asked: "Are Indian reservations prisons? Are Indians allowed to drive automobiles?"

For many, American hair styles created gender problems. Some thought a photo of Canty's father was of a woman and others that a high school boy was a girl.

Cut off from the outside world for years, most didn't know the late Spanish painter Picasso, one of whose works was shown.

Nor were they able to understand that American painters can exhibit when or wherever they like without official permission from the government.

Much of the praise came from an unusually large contingent of diplomats from the Soviet embassy. One of them asked Canty to stage the exhibition at the Moscow Olympics.

Canty, something of a diplomat himself, only smiled.

Smaller's better with Minnesota co-op phone company

UPSALA, Minnesota, April 6 (AP) — Bigger doesn't always mean better when it comes to telephone service, according to the customers of the Upsala Cooperative Telephone Company.

The company, which handles 1.8 million calls a year for 803 members in central Minnesota, hasn't raised rates for 12 years.

Members of the non-profit cooperative pay \$ 5.50 a month for private party service, said manager Dennis Gapinski.

"Everyone shares in the expenses, all the people working together as one," said Gapinski. "The guy 20 miles down the road pays the same as the guy in town."

The Minnesota Public Service Commis-

sion, which monitors telephone company performance, recently issued a report on the cooperative's maintenance procedures. Its complaint index — which measures how often circuits are full, resulting in busy signals — was listed as the lowest in Minnesota.

Serviceman Bill Woidala, bookkeeper Violet Edin and Gapinski constitute the entire staff of the company. A five-member board of directors establishes co-op policies.

The 37-year-old Gapinski is sometimes found digging cables, operating one of the company's backhoes, and working on lines during the summer installation season.

"Why go out there and hire a crew to do the work? We believe in cutting the fat," he

said. Gapinski said the co-op, formed by a group of farmers in 1907, prides itself on "open door, any hour" service.

Recently a customer phoned Gapinski late at night to say he was trying to get an emergency message through to an Upsala number, only to find the line continually busy.

Gapinski personally checked the line, then drove to the house to find the phone off the hook.

At the company's annual meeting earlier this month, 300 people gave Gapinski and his crew something not usually associated with utility companies — a standing ovation.

شركة سابكون

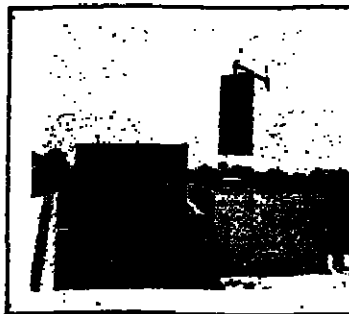
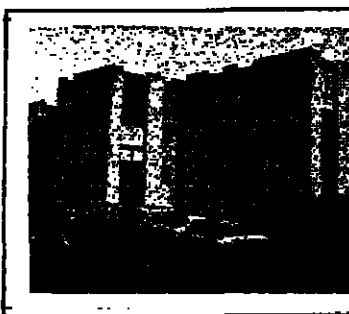
لصناعة المباني والمساكن الخرسانية المسلحة

مُسَمَّعة بنظام (L) الحديث

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مكتبة الأصل